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The Chapel.

Stands the chapel on the mountain,
Down the vale its still looks go;
Gay and clear, by mead and fountain,
Sings the shepherd boy below.

Peal the bell-tones down so sadly,
Hark! the death-chant's awful wail;
Silent, who sung so gladly,
List'ning looks up from the vale.

Yonder for the grave lie ready
Those who in the vale were gay;
Shepherd laddie! shepherd laddie!
There they'll chant o'er thee one day.

Prayer.

"Farewell, farewell; but this I tell,
To thee, thou wedding-guest!
He prayeth well who loveth well,
Both man and bird and beast.

"He prayeth best who loveth best,
All things both great and small;
For the dear God, who loveth us—
He made and loveth all."

—*Ancient Mariner.*

THE FIGHT ON THE PLAINS.

It was in May that word was brough to one of the United States' border military stations that not only were sundry bands of different tribes once more on the war path, but that their movements seemed to point in that particular direction. Sol Brantly, the scout, was dispatched by the post commander to notify other ports and the settlers of their danger.

As Sol rode rapidly over the prairie on his mission, he saw a column of smoke rising up, and rode hastily towards it. It was a wagon that had been plundered before it was burnt, and there on the trampled grass, among scattered fragments of simple household furniture, lay the scalped and bleeding bodies of an elderly man and woman, and a little girl. Dead all of them, and shot full of arrows.

Sol then rode carefully around the scene, as if collecting data for determining the number and strength of the Indian band. The grass was close and deep, but the Indians had left signs enough behind them to answer his purpose.

"O, mister!"

The cry came from a childish voice, almost under the horse's hoofs, and he reined in Captain with a jerk which almost threw him on his haunches, while up from the tall grass, where he had hidden at the first alarm of danger, peered the round and rosy face of a bright-looking twelve year-old boy.

The little fellow was unhurt, and told his pitiful story in a clear and manly way in spite of his weeping.

The murdered man and woman were his uncle and aunt, and the little girl his cousin. His father had got a little ahead of them that morning, with the rest of the train, and they had traveled very fast to catch up, but in vain; and the Indians came, and then he only remembered being so scared, and crawling away through a hole in the grass. This was an old buffalo path, and so well covered over that it had saved little Abram Bonner's life. Sol listened carefully.

"Couldn't catch 'em? Then they must have mistook the trail at the forks. Must be ten miles away to the south. Saved their scalps by a blunder, may be. Well, I must be after them, and see if they can't be saved entirely. Give us your fist, my little man."

Abram did so, and in another moment he was safely strapped to Sol's waist, while Captain seemed entirely unconscious of his additional burden.

Speed was an object now, and Sol pushed away to the southward with a genuine scout's certainty that he had interpreted the situation correctly.

As he went, though he said little, he contrived to learn from his little friend all about the party of which they were in search.

There were Mr. and Mrs. Bonner, and four big brothers of Abram, and his sister Mary, besides Pat, the driver, and they had three wagons. They had plenty of guns, but supposed themselves entirely safe from the Indians.

"Six men besides myself," said Sol. "Well, that looks hopeful. If I can only find them. If they're on the regular trail, they've gone up by this time, and maybe they are, any how."

His cogitations had not prevented him from keeping a sharp lookout, nor was he at all surprised when he saw, as if coming out of a ravine at no great distance, a brace of unmistakable Indian warriors. They were right in his path, and he had that on his mind which made him feel very little disposed to retreat, if these two were all.

To be sure, there was little Abram, but the boy must take his chances. So Sol unslung his repeating rifle of the latest pattern, and rode steadily forward.

Somewhat to his astonishment, the two Indians sat motionless on their horses, as if waiting for him, and on his approach made signs of amity.

Cautiously, more than suspecting a trap, Sol drew nearer, with his hand on the guard of his rifle; but, once within hailing distance, his doubts were partially dissipated by a gruff voice shouting to him:

"Delaware. Friend!"

Sure enough he had stumbled upon a couple of Delaware scouts in the employ of the post, and they had news of importance for him.

The Kiowas were "all around, very bad," and might be upon them at any moment. Sol, in turn, told them what he himself had seen, directed one of them to go on with him, and the other to ride back upon the trail, meet the cavalry and ask the officer to take the north road at the forks of the trail, and to ride hard. His orders were very willingly obeyed, and Sol and his new recruit again pushed forward.

More than once they caught a fleeting glimpse of distant, prowling horsemen, but met with no molestation until they came upon the old, and now seldom used trail, which they were aiming at.

Here a single glance informed Sol that his conjecture had been a wise one, for there were the fresh marks of the wagon wheels and other traces; by which he knew they had not a half an hour the start of him.

On he went, with his Delaware beside him, little Abraham enduring his uncomfortable ride with a good degree of boyish pluck and heroism; but he was not destined to reach his journey's end without a taste of what was coming.

One, and then another, and another, the whooping Kiowas began to close about them, seeming loth to attack, and yet hungry for blood.

Sol paid no attention to them at first, but rode steadily onward, not wishing to put Captain to his speed as yet, nor caring to waste time in useless shooting.

At last, however, the redskins so far overcame their dislike to rifle practice, as to charge down within arrow distance. It was a brief brush, but both Sol and the Delaware scored one, and the Kiowas fell back. The poor Delaware, however, had an arrow wound in his arm, and what was worse, his horse had received several of the deadly missiles, and soon began to show signs of failing strength.

Things looked dark for all three of them, for the Kiowas were evidently preparing for another rush.

"The wagons can't be far away now," said Sol; "but it may be we're too late to do them any good. We'll try, though."

The poor Delaware spurred desperately at his unlucky mustang, but it was clear that he could go but little further.

Again the deadly rifle shots warned back the two daring redskins; but somehow the mustang was fated to be hit, and he sank to the earth.

"Up, behind me, quick!" said Sol.

It was a heavy load, even for the iron limbs of Captain; but the brave horse strode on without a sign of restiveness, with the additional weight of the Delaware. And Sol's determination to save his red companion turned out well for little Abraham, if not for himself, for the Kiowas, enraged at thus losing their victim, now followed more and more closely for a short distance, until a lance, hurled by some arm of unusual vigor, buried its iron head deep in the back of the unfortunate Delaware.

With one long and ringing death-whoop he reeled off upon the grass; and Sol saw only too clearly that further attempts to aid him would be only suicidal. The point of the lance had even slightly grazed little Abraham, in spite of his living shield. With a deep vow of vengeance, Sol rode forward.

Now, however, the Indians ceased to follow him, as if by common consent; and a few minutes more brought him in full sight of the white tops of three wagons, peacefully plodding along over the prairie.

"I'm Sol Brantly, the scout," he said as he rode up. "Here, put the little fellow into the wagon. Push on as fast as you can. We must get to a place where we can stand a long fight, and we can't do it here on the open prairie."

"Be you a son of old Deacon Brantly, of Edgar?" here again broke in the feeble voice from the wagon.

"Yes, ma'am; he was my father."

"Then, Elisha, he's an old neighbor of our'n, leastwise his father was. Mary, don't you remember little Sol Brantly, that used to play with you?"

Mary, or anybody else, might have been puzzled to detect any resemblance between her curly playmate and the bronzed, bearded youth before her; but the discovered acquaintanceship was promptly acknowledged by all parties, and one look into Mary's blue eyes was enough to solidify Sol's determination to stick by that party of emigrants, come weal, come woe.

Sol was at once recognized as the leader of the little band, and under his orders the patient mules—and they were of the very best—were urged to their utmost exertions over the by no means rough or difficult road. Sol explained his purpose as he went along.

The Kiowas by this time were fast coming up; but well aware that a surprise was now impossible, seemed in no hurry to make an immediate attack, doubtless considering their prey safe, and willing to wait for the arrival of additional numbers.

That mile seemed about the longest anybody had ever traveled. The wagons were kept closely together; the men, who were all mounted, riding on either side, and keeping a keen lookout for the savages.

Old Mr. Bonner and his sons were all pretty good marksmen, and they followed so skillfully the example and advice of Sol Brantly—shooting at horses when they could not hit Indians—that the Kiowas speedily became somewhat more wary. A prairie Indian has a very reasonable horror of being dismounted.

The very mules seemed to understand that there was a reason for haste, and before long, what Sol called the sink-hole was reached. It was a singular natural depression in the surface of a little prairie, not circular, as such phenomena generally are, but an oval, about forty feet wide at the widest, about sixty feet long, and perhaps twenty feet deep in the center.

Into this the teams were hastily driven, and the wagons were quickly so arranged as to constitute a sort of inner fort, or citadel, strengthened as much as possible by piling their heavier contents around them.

The greatest difficulty was the animals; but these were secured against stampeding as carefully as possible. Not having expected to reach water that night, Mr. Bonner had provided a couple of barrels full at his last halt; and so Sol felt quite sure that he could stand a short siege. His greatest fears, however, were that the cavalry would take the regular trail, and that they were sure to do unless the Delaware found them in time.

Great was the surprise and disgust of the Kiowas when they witnessed the sudden and unaccountable disappearance of their prey, and they were not long in comprehending the nature of Sol's stroke of generalship. To be sure, there was nothing to prevent them from riding round and round the sink-hole, and firing unlimited arrows at it; but they clearly understood that it was dangerous for such cavalry as theirs to charge upon such a natural rifle-pit; and while they were debating what might be their best plan of action, Sol and his friends had time to complete their preparations.

Twice the Indians charged down upon the wagons and twice they were driven back with the loss of several of their braves.

And now the darkness was gathering fast around the luckless emigrants, and their hearts began once more to beat quickly with a sense of approaching peril.

"Hadn't we better make fires?" asked one of the younger Bonners. "Then we can see to shoot. This is the darkest kind of a hole."

"It would help them more than it would us," said Sol. "If we have any shooting to do, it will be at close quarters. Just get your double-barrel shot-guns out of the wagon. They're better than rifles in the night. Let's have everything ready. They can't linger about here long, and they won't wait. We shall have them now in less than half an hour."

Two of the boys had been slightly scored by arrows in the course of the day, but the wounds were of no consequence.

Sol knew that when the fight came, it would be a short one, and something prompted him to say as much to Mary. She gave him a sweet but sad smile in return, as she said, "Well, then, if we don't beat them off, good-bye, Sol!"

Sol could not answer, but he bent and kissed the hand she offered him, vowing in his heart to fight as he never did before.

There were three openings between the wagons, which were but slightly barricaded; and at each of these were stationed two men, while the women and little Abram took refuge in as safe a place as could be arranged, under one of the wagons.

And now—first on one side, and then on the other—arose the fierce signal-yell of the savages; and then, from all sides at once, Kiowas poured in on foot. It seemed a hopeless thing to resist such a swarm, but the white men stood bravely to their work, fighting for their lives. Quick and sharp the report of gun and pistol rang out amid the yells and the twanging of bow-strings, and the red men were paying dearly for their temerity, but with unaccustomed persistency and courage they sprang upon the light barriers, and though their best and foremost went down at every point, the frail defenses were momentarily forced.

From her hiding-place Mary saw her father and brothers now standing back to back, struggling gallantly against fearful odds; but Sol, in his anxiety to be near her, had been separated from the rest, and was fighting alone. One Kiowa, and then another, and another, went down before his quick revolver, and then he closed in a fierce grapple with a gigantic savage, drawing his knife as he did so. Mary cocked her pistol with a feeling of despair, but a better thought struck her as a yelling demon sprang forward, tomahawk in hand, to assail Sol in the rear. It was so near that she could not miss, and the leaden messenger, instead of penetrating her own beating heart, found a better lodgment in that of the Kiowa warrior.

Even as the stunning report was heard, another and most welcome sound, close at hand, pealed clear and musically upon the night air. Well might the startled savages spring back from their almost vanquished prey, and bound in terror over the broken barriers, for the "new music" was the charging signal from a cavalry bugle, and in another instant the sabres were among them.

Sol's antagonist, however, had a terribly sharp reason for not followin' his comrades; nor were any of the garrison of the "wagon fort" in condition to do much in the way of helping their rescuers. They were all more or less wounded, and Sol and the old man seriously. Their help was not needed, however, for the United States' cavalry men were in good force, and the Indians were sadly disconcerted by being caught on foot. Not only were nearly all of them sabred, but their plunder was all captured.

So soon as the wagons could be got ready, the whole party, wounded and all, were started for the "post." The shock to Mrs. Bonner placed the feeble old lady upon the sick list for a time, and Mary had the duty of hospital nurse nearly all to herself. Perhaps she was not sorry. At all events, there came a time when, although he was entirely recovered from the wounds he had received in her defense, Sol Brantly declared that he should never again be able to dispense with the watchful care of his "pretty playmate," and would even become a farmer for her sake. And Mary? Why, Mary had loved him from the very hour when she saved his life in that desperate struggle at the "wagon fort."

A School Scene.

W. J. Weeber has been teaching the "young idea how to shoot" at the village of Palos, some thirty miles south of Chicago.

One day last week some of the mischievously inclined pupils captured about half a dozen squirrels, and carried them into the school room, and waiting until the eyes of the teacher were not upon them, turned one of the frisky little animals loose. It immediately perched upon the nearest vacant desks, and with its antics created great merriment among the children.

Mr. Weeber left his chair, and while he was attempting to capture the intruder, another was turned loose, and another, until one after other the whole six were running wildly around the room. The master striving vainly to dispose of the innocent cause of the confusion, only added more to the excitement, until the whole school was in uproar and confusion, the girls joining with the boys in their pretended attempts to capture the squirrels.

At last order was restored and silence reigned supreme, except an occasional titter from some far off seat in the corner. Weeber now proposed to have a settlement with the culprit or culprits, but as he had not seen the parties at the time the squirrels were liberated, he did not know where to commence. He called on the offender, whoever he was, to walk up. No one walked up. He then asked some of the smaller scholars to name the guilty one. There were no informers present. Finally, his patience becoming exhausted, he called in loud tones, "Who did it?" Echo answered, "Who?"

He next resorted to the schoolboy's terror—the ferule—and said he would flog the whole school, and as the innocent would not inform, they should suffer with the guilty. Thereupon he began the arduous task of inflicting corporal punishment upon no less than forty boys.

After having gone about half way through the school he met with a set-back in one of the boys, Michael Cavenaugh, who was blest with a strong arm, sinew, nerve, and courage. When Cavenaugh's name was called he stepped boldly up, and with a resolute demeanor, and an eye that looked dangerous, informed the master that he had no hand in causing the merriment, and, therefore, he would not suffer himself to be disgraced by quietly submitting to a thrashing. This was more than the irate Weeber could stand, so he walked into Cavenaugh with a vengeance which the children stated was terrible to behold, and here it was that the boy found his strong arm of value, as he knocked the master down, and punished him severely for the assault.

Weeber, feeling that his dignity was outraged, boarded the first train for Chicago, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Cavenaugh for assault and battery. The justice heard the evidence against the lad and discharged him, stating that the boy had only acted in self-defense.

The New Financial Bill.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Finance, reported to the U. S. House an amendment to the new Finance bill which proposes to strike out the following words in the second section.

"And each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve one-fourth of the coin received by it as interest on the bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits."

And to insert in lieu thereof the following:

"And each of said associations shall keep and maintain, as part of its lawful money reserve, one-third of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits, unless such association shall elect to exchange such proportion of coin for bonds of the United States of the character herein provided for, which shall therefrom until the 1st day of January, 1878, be delivered to it by the Secretary of the Treasury, and which may afterward be held by such association and considered as part of its reserve. Three per cent. only of the interest upon such bonds shall be paid to such association or to any holder thereof, and the remaining two per cent. shall be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the whole amount of gold thus received shall be applied by him exclusively to the payment of the six per cent. 5-20 bonds of the United States."

Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Beaten.

The New York and Hartford Publishing Company have been beaten in a suit for $6,500 against Alden B. Stockwell, which was brought about by a curious agreement. The company was to publish a biographical book in which there was to be a sketch and a likeness of Stockwell, and he promised to take five copies at $55 each, and to pay the publishers two cents for every minute that should elapse between a certain date and the delivery of a sketch and a photograph of Stockwell to the office of the company, and for every minute elapsing between the receipt and the return of the proof-sheets by him, and for every minute that passed between a demand for and the payment of this sum of money.

A Gingerbread Fair.

The Parisians have been enjoying a pilgrimage to the *foire au pain d'epices*—gingerbread fair, which is held at the top of the Faubourg St. Antoine. To appreciate and enjoy the *foire au pain d'epices*, one should go there at night. The crowd go to the fair in family parties, the mothers carrying babies in their arms, and in some cases wheeling them along in perambulators. Every dozen yards or so there are carts, like those of costomongers, stored with gingerbread, and surmounted by a large wheel. A huge gingerbread figure is put up for raffling. Tickets, a penny each, are delivered to all comers, and when thirty or forty have been sold, round goes the wheel, and the holder of the ticket, whose number comes out first, walks off with the prize. These gingerbread lotteries are largely patronized, more so than the elaborate stalls in the Place du Trone, where prices are higher and the excitement of gambling is wanting. In former days, gingerbread figures were supposed to represent political personages. Last year M. Thiers was the favorite. This year the censorship vetoed the sale of the *homme eminent's* effigy, and Gambetta and Marshal McMahon were also prohibited. The gingerbread people had, therefore, to fall back on the old models dating as far back as the Crimean war. Gingerbread, however, is not the only attraction. There were no less than fifty whirligigs and merry-go-rounds, and the number of grown-up men and women that seemed to take delight in being whirled round on wooden horses was something amazing. Then there were circuses, booths, tumblers, professional wrestlers, shooting galleries (chiefly crossbows), and "American waxworks," the owner of which was not afraid to take in vain the name of the great Barnum. These waxworks contained an effigy of Marshal McMahon, after Sedan, supported by General Wimpffen. This seems to have escaped the lynx-eyed censor, who objected to the Marshal being sold as gingerbread. There was also the inevitable ball, which was not largely patronized. The most popular entertainment next to the whirligigs was a booth where several champions in shocking bad condition challenged all comers. The champions invariably allowed themselves to be beaten, and immediately afterwards sent round the hat—a very 'cute idea, which certainly paid.

Alligators as Pets.

Absurd as the alligator may seem for a pet, says the *Christian at Work*, it so happens that we once had some of them, and very pleasant little pets they proved to be. It was during a residence, some years ago, in a Southern city, not far from the bayous, where alligators, great and small, are to be had by the hundred thousand. Instead of going in person to catch the little fellows, we secured the services of an aged American citizen of African descent, who knew more than we did about keeping out of the way of the parent alligators. He scooped up a dozen or two of baby 'gators, and brought them in, his face ornamented with a broad grin of delight, in anticipation of the dollar he had been promised for catching them.

For several months a number of these lively little fellows occupied a neat aquarium tank in the library window, where the sun shone on them. They were as lively as little cats, and quite as playful. Equally happy in the water and out of it, they would frisk about like so many monkeys when they felt so disposed, and when they felt lazy (for alligators, like other folks, are subject to attacks of laziness) they would stretch themselves out, or lie in a heap, one on the other, and bask in the sunshine. They had a habit of eating almost any eatable thing that was given to them, their principal luxury being live flies. In catching these insects they exhibited great dexterity. Large beetle cockroaches also afforded them much pleasure. There was an abundance of these in the house, and the alligators considerably reduced the stock. These alligators were in their first summer, and were only a few inches long. They would run over people's hands and clothes, and climb upon shoulders with great liveliness. We gave some of them away, and the rest, probably pampered by petting and over feeding, died.

We once owned an alligator which was six feet long. But he frightened an old lady out of her wits, and so we gave him away. He was too large for a pet. But, in their first or second year, 'gators are pleasant pets, and no more dangerous than kittens.

A Happy Deliverance.

The Catacombs in Paris are very extensive, and in them, as is known, are deposited the bones which were collected from the different burial-places of Aaris, on the suppression, in the time of the revolution, of cemeteries within the walls; and these ghastly objects are piled up in such a way as to form galleries or streets which extend for miles. It is recorded that, at different times, numerous persons have lost their way in these dreadful regions, and have died in hunger and terror. A strange incident connected with these subterranean avenues occurred lately. A journeyman printer, about two o'clock in the morning, on his way home, near the Luxembourg, heard cries of distress from under the earth. At first he fancied he was laboring under an illusion, but, on listening, he distinctly heard human voices from below an iron slab which covers the orifice opening into the Catacombs. He summoned some police officers, and they, hearing the same cries, caused the slab to be removed. In answer to inquiries, the officers ascertained that it was M. Kating, one of the keepers of the Catacombs, and three companions whom he had taken with him on the afternoon of the previous day to assist in changing a lock on the door of one of the galleries. On entering, they had only one candle with them, which was lighted, and no matches. The light had been blown out almost immediately on entering the Catacombs, and being thus left without any clue to direct them, they had spent hour after hour in going up one gallery and down another in total darkness, their hope of rescue fast settling down into despair, when they were thus unexpectedly heard, and providentially released.

Eloquence Defeated.

Lord Chatham (when Mr. Pitt) on one occasion made a very long and able speech in the Privy Council, relative to some naval matter. Every one present was struck by the force of his eloquence. Lord Anson (the circumnavigator), who was an orator, being then at the head of the Admiralty, and differing entirely in opinion from Mr. Pitt, got up, and only said these words:—

"My Lords, Mr. Secretary is very eloquent, and has stated his own opinion very plausibly. I am no orator, and all I shall say is, that he knows nothing at all of what he has been talking about."

This short reply, together with the confidence the council had in Lord Anson's professional skill, had such an effect on every one present that they immediately determined against Mr. Pitt's proposition.

Johanna Sebus.

The poet Goethe tells a sad and beautiful story—and it is the more sad and beautiful because it is true—of a young girl, Johanna Sebus, who, in the year 1809, when the sea broke down the dykes, and overflowed her native village, proved herself worthy of a great poet's songs.

Johanna, or Joanna, we would call her, was only seventeen years old, but no one in the village had the noble spirit and quiet courage of this strong, true-hearted girl.

When the waters rose around the houses, and the waves washed up to the very door-steps, Joanna knew that there was no longer safety, excepting on the high grounds near the village. But how were they to reach those high grounds? The water was nearly knee-deep and rising every moment. The roaring and surging of the waves and the wind was heard in every direction, and the dyke was giving way, piece by piece, before the rushing flood. Every moment the danger increased. There was no time to hesitate.

Johanna's mother, an aged woman, could not force her way through those raging waves. But Johanna was tall and strong. She took her old mother in her arms and stepped boldly into the water. The waves dashed against her, but she pressed on. Her neighbors, a mother and three children, seeing her leave them, were seized with a sudden terror. Not until this moment did they know how much they depended on the brave Johanna, the only person to whom they could look for counsel or help in this hour of peril.

After a word or two of encouragement to her mother, who trembled as she saw the waters boiling beneath her,—so terribly near to her, Johanna turned to her neighbors and called to them to fly to the hill close by, which was yet dry, and would afford them safety for a time, and assured them that she would return to them as soon as she had placed her mother on the high ground. "And my poor goat," she cried, as she heard her favorite bleating after her; "take him with you. Don't leave him to die."

As soon as she reached a place of safety, Johanna set her mother upon the ground, and, without a moment's pause, turned around to hurry back through the ever-deepening water. Her old mother cried out:

"Oh! where are you going? The path is washed away! Oh, my daughter! will you go into that dreadful flood again?"

"Mother, they must be saved!" said Johanna, as she plunged into the water, by this time more than knee-deep.

The dyke was now on the point of giving away entirely. A hill of water seemed roaring and foaming towards the village.

But Johnna pressed on over the path which she knew so well, although it was now covered with water. The waves dashed against her, almost knocking her down, and drenching her from head to foot. At last she reached the little hill where she had left her neighbors. But almost at this moment the dyke gave way; a mad deluge rushed in, sweeping everytning before it, and around the little hill soon boiled a turbulent sea, rising above its highest point.

As the great waves rolled over the ground on which they stand, clinging in terror to each other, Johanna's poor neighbor and her children cannot keep their foothold. They were washed away, and disappear beneath the raging flood. As they sink, one of the children seizes the goat by one horn and drags him down. Thus, all but Johanna are lost.

Johanna stands alone, still firm and strong, but the waters are rising and rising around her.

Who is there now to save this noble girl? She has many friends and many lovers, but no one of them comes to her now. Nothing comes to her but the salt, angry waves. Nowhere can she see even a boat.

She casts one look up to heaven, and then the waters surge fiercely against her, and she is gone!

Now nothing is to be seen where the village stood but a wild waste of waters, with here and there a steeple or a tree rising up above the flood.

But as the survivors gaze upon the wide-spread desolation, the thought of the brave and beautiful girl who gave her life for others throws a deeper gloom upon the mournful scene.

And even when the waters subside and the land reappears, no one who knew Johanna can be glad. They weep for her and cannot forget her.

This is a sad story of a noble girl. Only those who have read it as Goethe so tenderly and dramatically tells it in his poem," Johanna Sebus," can appreciate its true pathos and force.—*St. Nicholas.*

The Arkansas Trouble.

At Little Rock, while Major Henry, editor of the Lewisburg *Empire*, and Lieut. Hill, both belonging to the Baxter forces, were standing on the sidewalk of Markham street, half way between the regulars' barracks and their own pickets, Sheriff Grayson, of Clark county, a Brooks man, stepped across the street and shook hands with Hill, who was in command of the guard house when Grayson was captured not long ago. While standing there Grayson or Hill drew the other by the hand toward the Baxter lines. Henry then hit Grayson four or five times over the head with a pistol, and afterward leveled the weapon. Some one cried out "For God's sake don't shoot," whereupon Henry put up his pistol. A man named Keith across the street fired at Henry, and then Grayson drew his pistol and fired six shots, retreating as he fired. The others returned the fire, and Col. Brooker, of the Brooks forces, fired several shots. The firing by this time had become general, and about fifty shots were fired, some from buildings inside the Baxter lines. The regulars on the first fire formed behind their barricades, and several leveled their guns, but none fired. As soon as the men saw the regulars were out the firing stopped. In about the same manner many of the difficulties resulting in loss of life at Little Rock, arise.

Production of Starch, Paper and Soap from Corn.

All the ingredients of corn, according to Laconte, may be utilized. The grain is, in the first place, to be saturated with a solution of caustic soda in large cisterns, and transferred to cylindrical sieves; then dipped in water, and ground in connection with a continuous stream of pure, or somewhat caustic water. The quantity of soda, depending on its quality, the oily contents of the grain, and the temperature, should be such as to saponify the oil of the grain while allowing the starch to appear solid and firm. The liquid, as it leaves the mill, passes over sieves, on which the germs, hulls, etc., are retained, while the starch and soap pass through, and flow over large, inclined surfaces, upon which the starch settles, and the dilute soap solution collects in cisterns. The starch is then washed with pure waters in cisterns, again passed through sieves in cisterns, allowed to settle twenty-four hours, and, after drawing off the supernatant liquid, removed and dried. Excellent soap may be obtained from the dilute solution, and the germs, etc., can be utilized in paper manufacture.

DOWN IN A COAL MINE.

The Women Workers in English and Scotch Mines---Dangers from Fire Damp.

The trapper girl and female putter used to be regularly employed in English and Scotch coal mines. The trapper's duty consisted in opening what will best be understood by the reader as a sort of trap-door for the passage of the underground wagons. As late as 1843 girls were employed in the occupation of putters, passing their time in the pits in pushing the coal-laden trolleys through the workings to the shaft ready for ascent. But this employment was child's play to that of porterage, practiced in some of the foreign mines, and prevailing years ago in Scotland, as vouched for by Parliamentary reports. The subject is fully treated in M. Simonin's famous work on mining. "Girls used to carry on their backs a basket fastened to a leather strap which passed round their forehead. To this strap their lamp was also attached. Equipped in this manner, they bore the coal. The load in the basket was often balanced by large lumps which hung around their necks. These girls advanced in parties with their burdens, and climbed up ladders the whole length of the shafts, which sometimes exceeded a hundred yards in depth." The ladders were erected on stages at certain distances. "If a strap broke or a block of coal fell, the bearers who followed were sometimes grievously hurt, and they have been, though rarely, killed on the spot. This primitive mode of raising was very barbarous, and was abolished at the earnest recommendation of the commission for inquiring into the employment of women and children in mines. Colliery owners had allowed matters to become so seriously bad that public opinion was roused, and the government considered it absolutely necessary then to interfere, and by legislative enactment the disgrace was swept away forever in the year 1843." The practice of women assisting in "putting" the coal, however, lingered in many mines long after this, but at the present moment they have no longer a place in

> "The gloomy caverns drear and dank,
> 'Mid sweltering vapors foul and rank."

There were found in some districts persons who regarded this action of the government as a piece of unnecessary interference with the employment of women.

The pit-women of Wigan wear trowsers under their petticoats, wooden clogs with brass tips, a loose kind of smock, and for a head-dress a sort of woolen bag. The arrangement of this latter gives quite a sphinx-like appearance to the head. They are a strong, healthy class of women, and evidently like their work. They earn from 2s. to 2s. 2d. per day. Some of them are married, and during the dinner hour their babies are brought to be kissed and fondled. There is something very strange in the picture of these black, masculine-looking creatures in trowsers and clogs with brass tips hugging their white-faced babies among the coals.

The day's work ends at four o'clock, and then the married women go home, "clean themselves up," put on their second-best clothes, and walk abroad, visit their friends, or attend whatever cheap local entertainment may be going on.

Technically the mouth of the pit is called the shaft, the immediate surroundings the bank. In the early days of coal mining the ascent was made in a basket, which swung dangerously from side to side. Now the shaft is fitted with an inclosed cage working in grooves; and next to the compartment in which the women are is a small wagon of coals, which, being caught by the curved metals at the foot, is wheeled by a number of women upon a tramway at the bank, and then tilted down a chute into railway wagons, where the "black diamonds" are received by another set of female laborers, who shovel the coal about with an amount of physical skill that heightens the significance of the fact that their clogs are fitted with brass tips. The petticoat is tucked up for the convenience of work, but when the day's toil is over it is generally released, and falls down to the ankles. The head-dresses are made of various colors; but, we are bound to say, there is nothing picturesque in the attire.

Among a group of miners will be noticed a woman carrying a safety-lamp, the Mesnes pits being more or less what are called fiery mines. This is the "Aladdin's lamp" of the collier, carrying him safely through gases that hover blue and sickly about the gauze-work, but fail to penetrate it. The smallest scintillation of a spark would be sufficient to fire the mine, and whistle the pitman and his comrades down the wind, broken, maimed, burned to a cinder. It is impossible completely to ventilate fiery mines so that no foul air shall remain; but the presence of the gas is more or less indicated, and in mines of this character the rules with regard to lamps are most stringent. But in spite of precautions and laws involving fines upon miners who unlock their "Davys" or in any way use naked lights in the mines, nearly every accident that happens arises from the carelessness or willful indifference of the men. They have been known to open their lamps and light their pipes, and thus sacrifice themselves and scores of others. Cases where miners have opened the lamp for the purpose of obtaining more light are also on record. At the Mesnes Colliery, Wigan, there was a terrible accident last November, resulting in the death of seven men and boys. It was caused by a sudden outburst of gas fired by one of the men taking off the top of his lamp, in spite of a special caution given to him by the underlooker only a short time previously. The reckless man was one of the victims of the explosion. For some years previous to this calamity the mine was regarded as almost free from foul air, and in some of the headings candles were considered perfectly safe; but mines in which even very small quantities of foul air are generated are always more or less dangerous, and the peril is greatly increased by a low state of the atmosphere.

CLEANING WALL PAPER.—Take a piece of wood of the shape of a scrubbing-brush, nail a handle on the back, and then upon the face nail a piece of dried sheepskin with the wool upon it; or flax or tow will do, or cotton flannel of several thicknesses will answer very well. Dip this brush into dry whiting, and rub the smoke lightly with the brush, on the upper parts of the room first, protecting the carpet with matting or newspapers, as the whiting dust is hard to sweep off a carpet. The whiting that remains on the wall is easily brushed off with a soft cloth attached to a stick. It is very effectual if the room is not damp and the whiting is dry.

A HEALTHY FRUIT.—A lazy dyspeptic was bewailing his own misfortunes, and speaking with a friend on the latter's hearty appearance. "What do you do to make you so strong and healthy?" inquired the dyspeptic. "Live on fruit alone," answered the friend. "What kind of fruit?" "The fruit of industry; and I am never troubled with indigestion."

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

Sad and Touching Incidents of the Flood by which Four Villages and 150 Lives were Destroyed.

The incidents of the Massachusetts calamity, by which 150 people lost their lives and four villages were swept away by the flood are heartrending. Carrie Barney, who worked in the Leeds button factory, lost her life in trying to save her mother. The mother lived close by the factory, and Carrie, unheeding her own danger, ran to warn her mother. She entered the house and reappeared soon after without her mother. Carrie was overwhelmed when near the high ground, and her body was recovered soon afterward within a few rods of the place at which she met her death. Her mother's house was swept away, but lodged against a tree and did not collapse. After the water subsided, Mrs. Barney was found nearly unconscious in an upper room.

One Miller, living at Haydenville, was in his own house when he heard the roar of the approaching flood. He ran to the door, but being satisfied that he could not get to the highland he stayed in the house, which was lifted bodily, whirled along, bumping against trees and driftwood with a force that threatened its destruction. Miller became frightened and jumped out of an upper window into the boiling sea. He caught a floating log, and was whirled so nearly ashore by an eddy that he was rescued by by-standers.

At Leeds six houses lay in close proximity to each other. One was lying on its roof, another on its side. They had floated half a mile, and then dashed against a house with heavy stone foundations that withstood the flood. Underneath the drift that collected around them three bodies were found.

Not less than 10,000 people made the tour of the devastated valley on Sunday after the disaster. They came from Springfield, Pittsfield, Westfield, and other towns within a radius of twenty-five miles. In the string of vehicles every few rods were wagons containing one, two, and sometimes four coffined bodies en route for the cemetery, for in the universal bereavement interment followed swiftly after the recovery of the bodies, and funeral services, excepting in a few instances, were dispensed with.

At Haydenville the bodies were laid in the Congregational church. Lying side by side were a mother and her two children. Near them a mother, her married daughter, and her two infant children. The dead of those whom the flood had left destitute were buried at the expense of the town. Carrie Barney was buried from the house of Mr. Warner. Her life devotion to her mother drew many sympathizing friends into the parlor in which the meagre burial service was said. A piece of paper on which was written "Carrie Barney, died May 16, 1874, aged 17," told the story that is usually inscribed on silver. Her mother sat by the head of the coffin grief-stricken. Carrie Barney was carried to the grave in the same wagon with Annie Hogan, who worked by her side in life.

The dead of Williamsburg number fifty-four. The town hall was thick with the uncoffined bodies principally of women and children. The churches were closed, and pastors and people devoted their whole time to the care of the dead, which were removed to the receiving vault of the cemetery as rapidly as the burial facilities permitted.

On the flat lands by the river the people were delving among the rubbish for more bodies.

One poor fellow worked alone for an hour around the wreck of his own house, which was carried away half a mile from its place. He lifted up the boards and timbers very carefully, peering inside them so anxiously that a throng soon assembled around to watch his movements. "I'm hunting for my wife," he said, when questioned. "She was in the house when the flood came, and she must be near it now." Those who tried to help him were scarcely able to do so, because he would have each board lifted as carefully as though the body lay below. He wrought late into the afternoon before he learned that her body was among those found on Warner's flats.

One of the saddest cases was that of the Birmingham family—father, mother and three daughters—all swept away together. The family were at breakfast when the water struck their house. Mr. Birmingham was superintendent in the James mill, and his daughters, Mary, Lily, and Carrie, were aged 19, 14, and 8 respectively. Miss Mary was a teacher in the South street primary school at Northampton, and had come home to spend the Sabbath. It was a most loveable family, and their unwarned death forms one of the most touching scenes of this most terrible disaster. Mr. Birmingham was formerly a member of the Hinsdale woolen mill of Birmingham Brothers, and was well-known in Western Massachusetts.

A most wonderful rescue and probably the only one of an adult person from the flood itself, at Leeds, was that of Mrs. Mary C. Harding. She was at work on the second floor of the silk factory when the alarm was given, and hardly had she reached the ground when the shout was raised, "Run across the bridge." She started, leading the whole company, but soon the cries were of another sort: "Come back," and "Don't go over," were sounded on every side. It was too late for Mrs. Harding though. She was on the bridge, and going back was as perilous as going forward. She ran on, and no sooner had she and perhaps half a dozen others reached the further shore than that immense mass of *debris* struck the bridge, which went down with a crash, carrying with it six or seven girls and women who were just a little too late. The woman kept on running for Ross's store, while her companions who had crossed the bridge entered the fated boarding house. She passed the little gate near the bridge, and just got through the larger gate below the steps leading to the store, when the water rushed up, carried off the gate, and threw her down near the lower stair. Luckily, two men were on the bank, and she was drawn up, and not a minute too soon, for just then the steps went off, and the three had to seek safety higher up the shore. The escape from the bridge; from the descending *debris*; from the chance of entering the house as her companions did; and from the water afterwards, makes Mrs. Harding's case a most marvelous one. She only, of the thirteen who started over the bridge, was saved.

One of the saddest cases was that of three French children, neither of them over nine years old, who sat among the living and the dead in Mr. Warner's house at Leeds, and told the questioners that they could not find three sisters and a brother and their mother, but that their father was safe and attending to the dead people. But many well knew that the brother and sisters were among the dead, yet no one had the heart to break the terrible news to the children. Two of the little ones have been adopted by Mr. Hillett, one of the overseers of the silk factory.

Mr. H. H. Tilton, of Williamsburg, was carrying his aged mother, Widow Sarah H. Snow, to a place of safety, when the unrelenting waters seized them. Mrs. Snow was carried away, while he grappled a tree about fifteen feet high, growing on a bank, and was saved, though the waters reached and swayed him. Messrs. Harmon and Rhoades, living in the same house, got across the street into another dwelling, the lower story of which was flooded, but some apple trees broke the force of the wave, and the house stood.

Three men—J. M. Stephenson and two new hands whose names are not known—fearing the safety of the boarding-house in which they were with a number of others, despite the entreaties of their associates left it and climbed an apple tree near by. The latter fell under them and they were drowned, while those at the boarding-house remained unharmed. One man ventured upon the roof of the boarding-house, and though it crumbled under him he clung to it and saved his life.

One of the heroes of the occasion is Collins Graves, a milkman, who was at the livery stable in Williamsburg, where the gate-keeper Cheney was trying to get some one to spread the news below.

"If the dam is breaking," said Graves, after listening to Cheney's fragmentary story, "the folks must know it." And, lashing his fleet horse into a run, he dashed away toward Haydenville, shouting, "The reservoir is right here. Run! It's all you can do."

It was now a quarter of 8 o'clock, and meanwhile Belcher and Cheney had rung the bell of the Congregational Church to further warn the village folk.

On went horse and driver, spreading the alarm, Graves shouting all the way. He made directly for the manufacturing establishments, "for," said he, "the people could hear it, but the roar of the factories would drown any warning for the operatives."

At Skinnerville the messenger was five minutes ahead of the coming torrent, but at Haydenville they had but two minutes to spread the alarm. There the famous ride which will be sung in story and told to the credit of Collins Graves around the firesides of Williamsburg forever as the salvation of many hundred lives, ended at the hotel.

Horse and rider were both exhausted, and here another herald took up the tidings. Graves could hear the thunder of the coming flood, but not fully appreciating its extent he turned to go back to Williamsburg. At the "Dugway" the disaster which he had predicted burst upon his sight, and he had just time to turn off into a bank near Capt. Kingsley's when it crashed passed him. Indeed, he was not twenty seconds too soon, and as it was he had almost despaired of reaching a place of safety, and had even thought of abandoning his tired steed to its fate.

The Fate of Two Lovers.

There are fine caverns and recesses amongst the rocks; one particularly, which we took the opportunity of visiting, as it can only be entered at the ebb of the spring tides. It is very spacious, beautifully arched, and composed of granite rocks finely veined with alabaster, which the imagination may easily form into a semblance of a female figure, and is, of course, the Nereid of the grotto. We wished to stay longer, but our friend hurried us away, lest the tide should rush in, which it is supposed to do from subterraneous caverns, as it fills before the tide covers the sand of the adjacent beach. I was particularly affected with the fate of two lovers (a young gentleman and lady from Clifton) whose friends were here for the sake of sea bathing. They stole out early in the morning by themselves, and strolled along the beach till they came to this grotto, which, being then empty, they entered. They admired the strata of rock leaning in different directions. They admired the incrustation which covers part of the sides, exactly resembling honey-comb; various shells imbedded in the rock; the sea anemone spreading its purple fringe—an animal flower clinging to the rocks. They admired the first efforts of vegetation in the purple and green tints occasioned by the lichens and other mosses creeping over the bare stone. They admired these together; they loved each other the more for having the same tastes; and they taught the echoes of the cavern to repeat the vows which they made of eternal constancy. In the meantime the tide was coming in; of this they were aware, as they now and then glanced their eyes on the waves which they saw advancing at a distance; but, not knowing the peculiar nature of the cavern, they thought themselves safe; when on a sudden, as they were in the furthest part of it, the waters rushed in from fissures in the rock with terrible roaring. They climbed from ledge to ledge of the rocks, but in vain; the waters rose impetuously, and at length filled the whole grotto. Their bodies were found the next day, when the tide was out, reclining on a shelf of rock; he in the tender attitude of supporting her in the very highest accessible part, and leaning his head in her lap, so that he must have died first. Poor lovers! —*Mrs. Barbauld's Life and Works.*

Horrible Story.

That truth is stranger than fiction every day's experience demonstrates. We gather the following particulars from parties whom we deem trustworthy: A Scotchman of good family and evidently respectable, found himself with a son in Australia with a comfortable competence and one in California who was accumulating a fortune, and so removed with his wife to this country and to Kansas. The one son met with business reverses and the other died and his riches took wings. The old man was attacked by disease and the outlook was hard. Afflicted and poor, the family moved into Kanwaka township, in this county. One cold night last winter the weary wife and helpless husband were sleeping together in their shell cabin, and when the dropsical old man awakened his feet were frozen. It is supposed that the cover got misplaced in the night, and the enfeebled circulation was not equal to maintaining warmth in the night, while the disordered nerves failed to alarm him. A doctor was summoned, who, thinking the old man was bound to die any way, undertook no active remedial treatment. Subsequently the poor man became alarmed lest mortification should set in, and taking his razor, deliberately cut off his feet by disjointing them at the ankles. The wounds became unhealthy, and now the attention of the locality has been called to the case, and Dr. Wilder either has or will shortly reamputate the man's limbs at the knees.—*Kansas Tribune.*

Preparing.

Our young friend Mr. Richard La Rue, of the Elizabethtown *News*, is wearing his nightshirt, he says, and saving his other one for the annual Press Convention at Henderson. We are sorry to hear this. We had hoped that no member of the association would think of seizing the convention as an occasion for ostentatious display, and if the wealthier members, feeling that their incomes will justify the putting on of style, propose to make that convention a theatre for the exhibition of boiled shirts, we, for one, and perhaps two, shall stay at home.—*Courier-Journal.*

Items of Interest.

A pair of zebras have been trained and broken to harness in Paris.

The man who sat down on the spur of the moment will not do so again.

This country has sown a terrible amount of wild flowers since its father pied.

A gentleman in Pottsville, Pa., has named his dog "Penny," because it was one cent to him.

A Raleigh, N. C., newspaper contains the advertisement of Smith, "the great American house movist."

An old maid, speaking of marriage, says it is like any other disease—while there is life there is hope.

A St. Louis lawyer has been debarred from practicing for three years for appropriating the funds of his client.

A new mode of dispersing mobs has been discovered, and is said to succeed admirably. It is to pass the contribution box.

The Chinese have a saying that an unlucky word dropped from the tongue cannot be drawn back by a coach and six horses.

A Rochester boy didn't believe that boiled tar was as hot as boiling oil until he dipped his fingers in. He will bet on it now.

A Lutheran clergyman in Freedom, Wis., who refused to officiate at the funeral of a Granger, has been dismissed by his congregation.

A witty woman says that, as death is reported to have a shining mark, she is constantly in dread of a shaft being aimed at her husband's nose.

Advertisements printed in Chinese characters, such as are seen on tea chests, are beginning to appear numerously in the California papers.

Nothing is rarer than a solitary lie; for lies breed like Surinam toads; you cannot tell one but out it comes with a hundred young ones on its back.

An instructor asked a French girl why beer in French was feminine. She replied that it was probably owing to the fact that the boys like it so well.

A little boy returning from the Sunday school, said to his mother—"Ma, ain't there a kitten-chism for little boys? This cat-echism is too hard!"

A woman who has been in the poor-house at Waterbury, Vt., for thirty-three years, says that she has washed 4-950 bushels of potatoes in that time.

Bouquet matinees are popular in New Orleans. Everybody carries a bouquet in his hand, and the theatre looks like an immense flower bed in full bloom.

A French inventor has constructed a petroleum lamp with ten small wicks instead of one large one. These are arranged in a circle and attached to a frame.

A disappointed Hibernian, in relating his griefs, said:—"I tould him had he any sthrong beer what was good. He axed me yes, but it was sour and all gone."

Two scamps in Detroit so frightened an unfortunate Pole, by pointing a pistol at him and demanding his breeches or his life, that he has become a raving maniac.

It cost Baron Porcari sixty-three thousand francs to get away from the Sicilian brigands recently. He spent eleven days in a cave, and then parted with his ducats.

Late severe frosts have done considerable damage to vines throughout France. It is estimated that the grape crop the present year will not be above half the average.

Choice flocks of sheep continue to be sent from Vermont to the far West. One numbering 113 was shipped a few days since to Washington Territory, a distance of 4,000 miles.

A young gentleman, who had just married a little undersized beauty, said she would have been taller, but she was made of such precious materials that nature could not afford it.

Milwaukee thought she had a case wherein a young girl died of a broken heart, but it turned out that her corset strings were too tight, and one stroke of a jack-knife revived her.

A building in San Francisco that has 500 rooms, is to have a clock with 500 dials, a dial for each room, to be operated with compressed air, conducted in pipes all over the building.

Take a company of boys, chasing butterflies, says a cynical writer, put long-tailed coats on the boys, and turn the butterflies into dollars, and you have the panorama of the world.

If a speculator misses his aim all repudiate him, some crying out, "He's a fool," and some, "He's a rogue." If he succeeds they besiege his door, and demand his daughter in marriage.

A New England paper advises its readers:

> If your neighbor's hens are troublesome
> And steal across the way,
> Don't let your angry passions rise,
> But fix a place for them to lay.

Arthur Orton's wife and children are on show in England, admission ranging from six to fifty cents. Violent speeches were made during the exhibition at Southampton, the under baliff of the town presiding.

There is no funeral so sad to follow as the funeral of our own youth, which we have been pampering with fond desires, ambitious hopes, and all the bright berries that hang in poisonous clusters over the path of life.

"It was the policy of the good old gentleman to make his children feel that home was the happiest place in the world; and I value this delicious home-feeling as one of the choicest gifts that a parent can bestow."

Two rival lovers in South Haven, Mich., recently determined to settle their pretensions by shooting at a mark. Very properly, after it was decided, the young woman refused to have anything to do with either of them.

Neither give so little of your society to a friend as to let him suspect you of neglect, nor so much as to surfeit him with your presence. A little fuel added to a fire will increase its intensity, but too much may extinguish it altogether.

A Fonda man has ascertained that Blind Tom is "about twenty-five years of age," that he is owned by the State of Georgia, which has appointed a guardian over him, and that within the past ten years Tom has earned for the State over $300,000.

A small boy arose at a Sunday-school concert and began quite glibly, "A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jerico, and fell—and fell" (here his memory began to fail him), "and—and—fell by the roadside, and the thorns sprang up and choked him."

A gentleman in Lafayette, Ind., gave the practice of "treating" a rebuke. On being asked to take a drink he said he preferred, if agreeable, to take a loaf of bread. The treater accordingly bought a ten cent loaf, which the gentleman had sent to a needy family.

It costs a hundred dollars to lower the dignity of the journalistic profession in Chicago. At least, that is the amount a judge told a bogus newspaper man in that city he would have to pay if he again represented himself as a man who wrote pieces for the papers.

A Canadian laborer the other day amused himself by resting his foot upon a block of wood for an instant and quickly withdrawing it, meanwhile challenging a fellow-workman to hit it with an axe. After several repetitions of the foolish experiment, by which both became excited, the man with the axe made a most successful stroke, hitting the foot and cutting it nearly in two.

Five garroters, who had been convicted at the Leeds Assizes, were flogged with cat-o'-nine-tails at the Armley jail, Leeds, Eng. James Boyd, who received twenty-five lashes, screamed "Oh! my back! Murder! murder! Doctor! Doctor!" during the whole of the punishment. John Dyer, aged 17, who received the same number of lashes as Boyd, was very much terrified. When the last stroke had fallen he exclaimed, "Thank God! Thank God! O, Lord God! it's terrible! It's awful!"

The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ.......................Editor.

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Centre Hall, Pa., June 4, 1874.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

The democracy of Centre county can not be too cautious in the framing of its nominations. The opposition are lying behind the stumps wishing our party would commit some blunders in its nominations, by taking unpopular men, and watching for divisions. Democrats, be wise. Act for the general good, and not for selfish politicians and men who continually seek office, and who form cliques, and enter into bargains and intrigue to accomplish their ends. Put your feet upon rings, democrats, and our party will be gradually built up. Let the nomination of good, worthy, honest men, be the aim, and throw the tricksters and ringsters overboard—otherwise the party itself will go overboard, just what the rads are so anxious to see. Nominate good men, and we will draw to us many of the honest voters in the republican party.

If the Grange order can effect anything in breaking down the patent-right monopoly, and forcing Congress to make such changes in the patent laws as will secure a fair compensation to patentees, as well as guard purchasers against the abuses that have been practiced under the patent laws, by demanding outrageous prices for articles manufactured, the Granges will be entitled to the thanks of the people at large. We think this should be one of the great and first aims of the Patrons of Husbandry, and as they already are a powerful organization, and are daily growing stronger, their demand upon Congress, in this regard, dare not, and will not be, passed over unheeded.

The farmer is fleeced more under the existing patent laws, than any other class, because the machinery and implements he needs, are so many, and the prices demanded so outrageously extortionate.

This is one of the evils, we believe, the Grangers talk of making war against—but they are first endeavoring to secure a reduction of prices upon implements, while the law, which the manufacturers are taking advantage of, may be lost sight of and remain unaltered. To bring about a modification of the patent laws as would guard against monopoly and extortion, would be striking at the root of the evil, and would be productive of good results not only to the members of the Granges, but also to the rest of mankind not interested in a patent monopoly. We would advise the order to keep sight of this suggestion, and let the Granges of Centre county at once move in the matter, and have its importance pressed upon the state and national organizations of their order. Every Granger, and all else, we believe, is willing that an inventor shall have reasonable protection, even be allowed to make a heap of money out of his patent, but the law should also be tempered with such features as will protect the man who must buy against being unjustly fleeced by buying at unwarrantrd prices.

In most of patented articles, it is not the original inventor who gets the reward of his inventive ability—he is often a man of small means and therefore forced to sell the result of his brainwork to capitalists and sharpers, who make millions out of a right which they purchased for a mere song.

Let the patent laws be so modified that whoever desires to manufacture a patented article can do so, by paying a reasonable per centage, to be fixed by law, to the patentee—this would start up competition and bring down prices to what they should be, and prevent the monopoly evil under which people are fleeced.

Gen. Robt. Fleming died at his residence, in Williamsport, on last Saturday morning. Gen. Fleming was a member of the constitutional convention, in 1837, a state senator, and some 15 years ago the democratic nominee in this district for congress.

Grangers' Insurance.

A bill was introduced in the House, at Washington, last week entitled "A bill to incorporate the 'National Grange Fire Insurance Company.'" It was introduced by a Western member and provides for the incorporation of a company with a capital of $1,000,000, to insure houses and personal property against fire. One provision of the bill is that the company shall make a full report of its affairs to the officers of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Despatches from Calcutta state that the distress from famine in India is increasing. Nearly three millions of people are dependent upon the government for food.

Travellers who have arrived in Bayonne from the scene of the Carlist war in Spain report General Concha, with a force of Republicans numbering 25,000 men, marching towards Estella, province of Navarre. He attacked the Carlists on the 24th inst. with three columns, and was repulsed everywhere. Don Carlos has left Durango and arrived at Tolosa, capital of the province, or Guipuzcoa, fifteen miles southwest of San Sabastian.

William Grove, a farmer who resided near Rogersville, Green county was struck by lightning while plowing one day last week and instantly killed.

At Spruce Creek, Huntingdon co., a few days ago, a man named Samuel Maginly was run over by a heavy laden wagon, and one of his legs had to be amputated.

The following little announcement which has been published in the news columns of the Patriot, is very significant:

"The sale of the property of delinquent tax-payers of Charleston county, S. C., was concluded yesterday. *Twenty-nine hundred* pieces of real estate in the county have been forfeited to the State for want of bidders."

Having taken what little ready money the citizens had, the plundering public officials are now confiscating their lands and houses. The New York Tribune conjectures, no doubt correctly, that very few of these three thousand parcels of property forfeited within a week in and around Charleston will be redeemed within the ninety days allowed by law. Nobody will buy them under the present condition of affairs, because nobody can possibly pay the charges on them. They will remain as public property until general bankruptcy or some other catastrophe puts a new face upon the situation, and then they will pass into strange hands. Indeed, when a State cannot collect its taxes even by distraint we do not know why it is not bankrupt already. The Tribune reminds those honest and well meaning persons at Washington who want to do something for South Carolina that a very good opportunity was spoiled only a few weeks ago. A steamboat captain concerned in a wholesale fraud by which the Charleston ring voted itself into office at the last election was convicted—not indeed of this offense, for the State courts are too corrupt to punish election frauds committed for the right side—but of violating a statute of the United States for the purpose and in the act of committing the higher crime. He was sentenced to a fine, and was immediately pardoned by "Frederick A. Sawyer, acting secretary of the treasury." It is suggested that the resignation of Mr. Sawyer might afford a drop of relief to South Carolina.

Yesterday, in presiding in a case before one of the courts, Judge Ludlow stated that a lawyer could not under his professional duty disclose what his client had told him, and that for him to do so would be gross misconduct, his Honer holding, very properly and according to the rule of the legal profession, that the confidence of counsel ought to be as sacred as that of the confessional. We approve of the principle laid down, and its application yesterday, but we wish the courts would apply it more generally to the case of newspaper editors and their informers, where the questions of conscience and the public good are concerned, as they were some time ago, when a Cincinnati judge sent a journalist to prison because he refused to divulge the name of a person who had exposed to him a corrupt political transaction. But perhaps the fourth estate is itself to blame. When its members adopt a professional discipline and standard like the bar, and enforce them, it will secure more rights and additional respect.—*Press*, 26 ult.

Chief Justice Agnew, Judge Henry W. Williams of Tioga county, ex-Attorney General Benjamin Harris Brewster, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace of Clearfield, Hon. W. H. Playford of Fayette county, Attorney General Samuel E. Dimmick, and Hon. A. T. McClintock of Luzerne, have been appointed by Governor Hartranft commissioners to propose amendments to the new constitution, under an act of the late Legislature. Such amendments as may be proposed will have to go through the following process: First, they must be agreed to by a majority of members elected to each house, and then published for three months before the next general election. At the Legislature which next assembles the amendments must be again passed and again published, and then submitted to a vote of the people, before they can become a part of the constitution. Certainly, a very safe and conservative method.

Michigan will be the first State in the Union called upon to decide by a vote of the people on the question of woman's suffrage. The election occurs next November, and the contest promises to be quite lively. The form in which the question is to be decided is by a vote on a constitutional amendment, which, if adopted, will extend the right of suffrage to every woman of age in Michigan. There is considerable excitement all over the State on the subject, and, so far as public sentiment can be ascertained at present, a large majority will vote against the amendment. Most of the women themselves are strongly opposed to it.

J. Edgar Thompson.

Philadelphia, May 28.—John Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, died last night, after a protracted illness, at his residence in this city.

The death of J. Edgar Thompson produced a marked sensation in Philadelphia yesterday and was the topic universal discussion. The death though occurring at half past 11 o'clock was not announced in the Philadelphia morning papers nor communicated by telegraph till a late hour in the forenoon.

The greatest excitement was at the stockboard. The Telegraph says: "The closing sales on Wednesday night were at 47½ and when the news of Thompson's death reached the room, which was not until after 10, the price was knocked to 46¼. Here it stood for only a moment, and then, gradually with the growing confidence of the bidders, which was marked and rapid, it gradually rose to 47¼, where it stood for a long time. When the board opened, there was only a rumor of Mr. Thompson's death; but there had been so many of the same kind, that this did not obtain much credit. In a short time came the confirmation; and the excitement reached its zenith.

The transactions were unusually heavy, the "bear" movement being successful in depressing the stock to 46¼. They sold "short," making heavy contracts, and when the rate had reached a low figure, bought up to cover their contracts, and in addition to making their dollar or fraction of a dollar on each share, gave the market a better tone.

They run the stock, by rapid sales, down "to cover" bought up to almost the same it commanded at the closing yesterday. The opinion of members who were consulted upon that point this morning was that the stock would appreciate in value, and the general belief that, with a reorganization of the road and careful handling under a responsible head, who could be at his post at all times, would raise to the figure of ante panic days.

Some time since three couples were married in Greensburg in the same month, and now each couple are the happy parents of twins.

A contract has been let by the proper authorities for the erection of gas works at Tyrone, the work to be completed in three months from June 1.

OLD LOVE REKINDLED—A WASHINGTON ROMANCE.

[*From the Cincinnati Commercial.*]

The wedding was that of Mr. Conger, member of Congress from Michigan, with Mrs. Sibley, widow of Major Sibley, United States army. She was Miss Humphries, daughter of Judge Humphries of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, and twenty-seven years ago was affianced to Mr. Conger, then a handsome, blooming youth. They quarrelled and parted. In six months the quarrel was forgotten, and they were again engaged. Miss Humphries was pretty, a belle, and a flirt. Her flirting propensities did not please Mr. Conger, and he remonstrated with her. Being a high-spirited girl, she again and finally broke the engagement, telling him she would never marry him.

He left the State. She married and he married. Major Sibley lived twelve years. There were no children, and at his death she went abroad. Mrs. Conger lived a few years, and left three children. In October, weary of European life, Mrs. Sibley determined to return to her home in Cincinnati. Arriving in New York, it occurred to her to come to Washington for a few weeks. Oh, woman, how mysterious are thy ways! One day, time hanging wearily on her hands, she wandered (?) to Congress; of course, never dreaming that in this august body sat her affinity! An hour passed; the debates were prosy and tedious. So, gathering her wraps about her, she prepared to leave the gallery, when there was a tap on her shoulder. Turning, who did she behold but the lover of her youth!

After commonplace greetings in an agitated voice, she made the inquiry, "I suppose your family are with you?" "Did you not know that my wife was dead?" With tragic start she averred she did not. They chatted some time, and on leaving she said, "I am at the Arlington, will you come and see me?" Hesitation on his part, blushes on hers, and then in a low voice replied Conger, "I will come if you take back what you said to me twenty-five years ago." "I will," she answered, and she wilted.

The engagement was very brief, and the happy twain were united last Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. The bride wore a pearl-colored satin brocade, with diamond ornaments, and looked very well, albeit she could not look sentimental, for she is not very young, and weighs about one hundred and ninety-five pounds.

HORRIBLE BARBARITY IN MEXICO.

City of Mexico, May 18, via Havana.—Senor Castilla, Alcalde of Jacobo, in the State of Sinaloa, has officially reported to the prefect of his district that on April 4, he arrested, tried, and burned alive Jose Maria Burulla, and his wife Dioga, for sorcery, it having been proved that they had bewitched one Silvestre Zacarias.

The day before the execution Citizen Porras, as a final test, made Zacarias take three swallows of blessed water, whereupon the latter vomited fragments of blanket and bunches of hair.

The Alcalde says the people were exasperated against the sorcerers, and demanded that they should be burned. The sentence was executed with his approval, and he added that he has his eye on other sorcerers against whom complaints have been made by the citizens. The official Diario of this city confirms the report of the outrage, and says several families in the town have since compelled the officer to burn another old woman and her son for the same cause. The general government have asked the authorities of Sinaloa to send a detailed report of the proceedings, and to take measures to protect the lives of persons threatened with similar violence.

THE WEST AND THE RAILROADS.

The contest between the railroads and the Western grangers, says the Tribune, is evidently approaching a crisis, and there is a prospect of serious trouble before the season is over. The new laws in Illinois and Wisconsin, reducing tolls, are generally resisted by the companies, while the State authorities, on the other hand, are disposed to enforce them with all possible promptness and vigor. The Chicago and North-Western and the Milwaukee and St. Paul roads contest the constitutionality of the Wisconsin law upon the grounds set forth in the opinions of Mr. Evarts and Mr. Curtis, to which we alluded some days ago, and they have endeavored to obtain the consent of the Governor to try the question at once in the Federal courts. To this, however, the Governor will not agree, and proceedings have already been taken in the Supreme Court of the state to vacate the charters of the companies. Of course the action must come at least to the Supreme Court of the United States; but meanwhile both the railroads and the public may be subjected to innumerable losses and vexations. Actions for the recovery of penalties may be tried by Justices of the Peace all over the state; District-Attorneys are required to prosecute them free of expense to the complainant; and three times the amount of the overcharge may also be recovered in civil suits. As the Constitution of Wisconsin expressly provides that the Legislature may at any time alter or revoke charters of its own granting, it would seem that the principles of the famous Dartmouth College decision will not apply to the Wisconsin cases, and the State courts may be expected to sustain the law. Seeing that every traveler in the State may institute a separate suit, the conductors have received orders to throw an ingenious variety of obstacles in the way of any man who tries to make up a case by tendering the legal fare of three cents a mile. They are not to tell passengers the distance from station to station, and if a traveler offers to pay them a penny less than the exact amount, they are to take no explanation, but let him ride as far as the money would take him at *four* cents a mile and then put him off.

In Illinois a somewhat different policy has been pursued. The Railroad law empowers the Board of commissioners to determine what are reasonable rates of toll, and in any suit before one of the State courts the burden of proving that the schedule adopted by them was not reasonable would be thrown upon the companies. In the Federal courts, however, the *onus probandi* would be upon the other side, and the Commissioners would have to show that the rates adopted by the company were unreasonable—which would render the law practically useless. The ingenuity of the railroads, accordingly, has been applied to the removal of the question from the State to the federal tribunals. The means of doing this has been found, strange to say, in an Act of Congress of April 20 1871, designed "to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth Amendment." This act provides that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State, shall subject or cause to be subjected any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall be liable in an action to be brought in the District or Circuit Court of the United States. It can hardly be doubted that this statute was designed merely to supplement the previous acts passed to secure the civil rights of the freedmen; but by its terms it is not restricted to any such special purpose; and under a decision of the United States Circuit Court in Illinois that the right, privilege, or immunity to be secured by the Constitution may be one of property as well as person, and that corporations as well as individuals may sue under the Act, it will be seen that the statute can be made to cover an amazing variety of cases.

Acting upon this broad interpretation of the Act of 1871, the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, having been sued by the Railroad Commissioners in the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, applied to the Circuit Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari to remove the case to the Federal tribunal, and the application was granted. The State Court, however, refused to obey, and went on with the trial. The charge of extortion was of course established by the Commissioners' schedule, and the jury found a verdict against the company for $3,000.

The conflict of jurisdiction thus raised will be watched with deep concern. It affects interests much more extensive than those of the railways, and we trust the State authorities in Illinois will cooperate frankly with the counsel for the roads in putting the question at once in the way of a final settlement. The danger lies in the fact that local officers in the West are too easily influenced by excited and clamorous constituencies, and are disposed just now to assume a most peremptory and emphatic tone towards the "odious monopolists" who seem to be in their power. As the cheap transportation problem, that is as far from a solution as ever. If the companies carry their point in the case, the Illinois railroad law will collapse like the great transatlantic balloon. If they are beaten in the courts, they will put their money into politics, and make Legislatures, Commissions, Governors, and Judges to suit themselves.

AN UNKNOWN RACE OF GIANTS.

THE DISCOVERY OF A GREAT CHARNEL HOUSE UNDER TREES OF CENTURIES' GROWTH—WHO FIRST INHABITED AMERICA?

Correspondence of the Toronto Telegraph.

Rev. Nathaniel Wardell, Messrs. Orin Wardell (of Toronto), and Daniel Fridenburg were digging on the farm of the latter gentleman, which is on the banks of the Grand River, in the township of Cayuga. When they had got to five or six feet below the surface, a strange sight met them. Piled in layers, one upon top of the other, some 200 skeletons of human beings nearly perfect—around the neck of each one being a string of beads. There were also deposited in this pit a number of axes and skimmers made of stone. In the jaws of several of the skeletons were large stone pipes, one of which Mr. O. Wardell took with him to Toronto a day or two after.

These skeletons are those of men of gigantic stature, some of them measuring nine feet, very few of them being less than seven feet. Some of the thigh bones were found to be at least half a foot longer than those at present known, and one of the skulls, being examined, completely covered the head of an ordinary person. These skeletons are supposed to belong to a race of people anterior to the Indians. Some three years ago the bones of a mastodon were found imbedded in the earth about six miles from this spot. The pit and its ghastly occupants are now open to the view of any who may wish to make a visit there.

There is not the slightest doubt that the remains of a lost city are on this farm. At various times within the past years the remains of mud houses with their chimneys had been found; and there are dozens of pits of a similar kind to that just unearthed, though much smaller, in the place which has been discovered before, though the fact has not been made public hitherto. The remains of a blacksmith's shop, containing two tons of charcoal and various implements, were tured up a few months ago. The farm, which consists of 150 acres, has been cultivated for nearly a century, and was covered with a thick growth of pine, so that it must have been ages ago that the remains were deposited there. The skulls of the skeletons are of an enormous size and of all manner of shapes, about half as large again as are now to be seen. The teeth in most of them are still in an almost perfect state of preservation, though they soon fall out when exposed to the air. It is supposed that there is gold or silver in large quantities to be found in the premises, as mineral rods have invariably, when tested, pointed to a certain spot, and a few yards from where the last batch of skeletons was found directly under the apple tree.

Some large shells, supposed to have been used for holding water, which were also found in the pit, were almost petrified. There is no doubt that were a scheme of exploration carried on thoroughly the result would be highly interesting. A good deal of excitement exists in the neighborhood, and many visitors call at the farm daily. The skulls and bones of the giants are fast disappearing, being taken away by curiosity hunters. It is the intention of Mr. Fridenburg to cover the pit up very soon. The pit is ghastly in the extreme. The farm is skirted on the north by the Grand river. The pit is close to the banks, but the marks are there to show where the gold or silver treasure is supposed to be under.

From the appearance of the skulls it would seem that their possessors died a violent death, as many of them were broken and dented. The axes are shaped like tomahawks, small, but keen, instruments. The beads are all of stone, and of all sizes and shapes. The pipes are not unlike in shape the cutty pipe, and several of them are engraved with dogs' heads. They have not lost their virtue for smoking. Some people profess to believe that the locality of Fridenburg farm was formerly an Indian burial place, but the enormous stature of the skeletons and the fact that pine trees of centuries' growth covered the spot go far to disprove this idea.

Even the staid old New York Evening Post takes but little stock in the Senate's Civil Rights bill. It argues that—

The establishment of mixed schools throughout the South at present by legislative enactment we believe to be impossible. It is true that negro children can be admitted to all schools supported by taxation, although whether the Federal Government has power to interfere in the expenditure of the State taxes is very serious question; but there is no method by which white children can be retained in them. All the evidence we have seen on this subject points the same way. The best friends of the negro believe in separate schools for the present in most places. General Armstrong, who is doing so much at Hampton, in Virginia, for the education of the negro, is emphatically opposed to mixed schools. Senator Brownlow says that "it is not a question whether we will have mixed schools, but whether—we shall have any system of public instruction at all." The address issued on Friday by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South says that they have kept the two races distinct in their eclesastical organization, while their brethern in the Northern States have mixed congregations and mixed schools. "We," they say, "do not ask them to adopt our plan. We cannot adopt theirs." With regard, then, to any constitutional objections to this measure, it appears to us that in many important particulars it will be unwise and practically inoperative; wise and just in some of its provisions, it seems to us to ignore in others that time is an important element in all reforms. If it is not enforced it will simply be irritating. Whatever injury it inflicts will fall upon the negro, without enough compensating good, so far as we see. We believe that the bill will not be passed by the House of Representatives without important amendments.

CANNIBALISM IN COLORADO.

Washington, May 25.—The agent at Los Pinos Indian Agency, Col., reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the circumstances by which five men lost their lives lately while on the Ute Indians Reservation. One of a party of six, on arriving at the agency, was questioned as to what had become of his companions. He said that they had probably died from hunger and cold, since they left him to his fate when his feet were frozen. After closer investigation, there being suspicious circumstances, the man, whose name is Packer, confessed under oath that one after the other of these five persons had been killed and eaten, and that he himself had killed the last remaining man only about twenty miles from the agency. He excepted only the first two victims, of whom he spoke as having died from starvation. He said that they ate the dead bodies before beginning to kill one another. Packer has been turned over to the civil magistrate, who will investigate the affair by a regular inquest, and he will be proceeded against in accordance with the law.

A severe storm, resembling a cyclone, passed over St. Louis, on 28th ult. It was accompanied by hail. Much damage was done to buildings, fences, awnings, &c. Several houses were unroofed, and signs and awnings were hurled about promiscuously. In the river several steamers lost their smoke-stacks, and were otherwise damaged. The damage to shipping is estimated at upwards of $15,000.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The American Social Science Association is now in session in this city. Several able and learned papers have been read and discussed, from which we give below brief abstracts of the conclusions reached. President Gilman, of the University of California, spoke in reference to that State as a social study. He considers that California is rapidly becoming the centre of bullion operations for the world, and that, through the resistance of the State to a paper currency circulation, it has had no share in the panics which have visited other sections of the country. California was one of the first States to inaugurate hostility toward the predominant influence of railroad corporations and monopolies. Erroneous impressions, the speaker stated, exist in the East regarding the state of society, but the future will show that in California the best forms of Christian culture and civilization are to be in the ascendant, education is to be widely diffused, and the favorable sky and soil are to render the physical conditions of life enjoyable to an immense population.

Mr. David A. Wells read a lengthy and exhaustive paper on the rational principles of taxation. It would occupy too much space for us to trace the cogent arguments adduced by the learned speaker, but the general conclusion to which his investigation lead is that the rational principle of taxation is to tax but comparatively few articles, tangible property and fixed signs of property, for in this way only can taxes be assessed equitably, uniformly, and economically; and then leave them to diffuse, adjust, and apportion themselves by the inflexible laws of trade and political economy.

Professor Benjamin Peirce discussed the subject of ocean lanes for steamships, and advocated a systematic organization of the paths of the Atlantic steamers, so as to remove the principal source of the dangers of collision. He considers that, when the number of steamers is increased tenfold, as it will be before many years, each vessel will be in direct proportion liable to destruction from the above cause. The meridian of greatest danger is that of 50° west of Greenwich, as in that locality dense fogs, squadrons of fishing vessels, and stranded icebergs abound. The speaker said that the route taken by the Cunard line reduces the dangers to the least amount, and in conclusion suggested that some provisions on the subject, introduced into marine policies, might be wise and effective. It might be well also to have the logs of all steamers examined, and to cause an adverse report to be a serious and dreaded result.

In a paper on American and European railroads, Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Boston, dealt with the question of cheap transportation. He quoted the opinion of the Senate Committee, that the only means of securing and maintaining trustworthy and effective competition between railways is through national and State ownership or control of one or more lines which, being unable to enter into combination, will serve as regulators of other lines. If two parallel routes between 400 and 500 miles apart, with the Mississippi river in the centre, are extended from the Gulf to the Canadian boundary, they will embrace the best cotton, corn, and wheat lands in the world. A short canal will connect the Mississippi with the lakes. A comparatively small sum will open these routes for three quarters of the year. The Senate Committee believe that the most advantageous channels of commerce to be created and improved by the government are the Mississippi river, the northern lines by the lakes, a central line by the Ohio, through Virginia to Richmond, and the southeastern route by the Tennessee, through Alabama and Georgia to the ocean.

The first will open the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico. The northern line will open a navigable way through the lakes, the St. Lawrence, the Welland, Erie, and Caughnawaga and Champlain canals, and the Hudson river to New York. The other lines will open the Ohio and Tennessee rivers to their head waters, and thence connect by canals or freight railways with the ocean at Richmond or Savannah. The House Committee recommended a double track freight railway from the Mississippi river to New York, with branches to Chicago and St. Louis, and that government aid shall be given by indorsing the bonds of the company for one half the actual cost of the road, the rates of freight to be fixed and incorporated into the charter. The Senate Committee report favorably on this plan, and it is difficult to understand why they gave the preference to the Richmond route. The cost of the canal and slack water navigation, they estimate at $55,000,000, or nearly the same as that of the freight railway, and the freight charges will be nearly 10 per cent less by the latter, with a saving of from two to three weeks in time. The railroad will never be closed, while the canals will be frozen at least one month in each year. The benefits that will result from the opening of such a road to the whole country can scarcely be overestimated. The cost of transporting grain from the west will be reduced one half, which will be equal to a saving of $47,000,000 on the product of 1872. This reduction will enable us to compete with Russia for the supply of Great Britian, and give a market for all our surplus. It will reduce the price of breadstuffs to every consumer in the East, and, in an equal ratio, the freight on merchandize and manufactures to consumers in the west. The speaker admitted the inexpediency of government undertaking that which can be performed by private enterprize, but believed that this is the only way in which the needed relief can be obtained.

Dr. J. Foster Jenkins, speaking of tent hospitals, said that the tents should be made of cotton, rather than flax. They should have board floors, either covered with oilcloth, in order to prevent fluids from sinking into the wood, or, preferably, waxed or coated with paraffin. All tents should have a double roof; the ventilation will be better and they will be drier. Both should have openings near the ridge for ventilation. The heating in winter should be by stoves placed underground at the end of the tent, with pipes carried through under the floor.—*Scientific American.*

A STRANGE GYPSY RITE.

[Marietta (Ohio) Register.]

It is generally believed that wandering Gypsies are without any religious belief or worship, as they are not noted for much morality, but, from superstition or idolatry, they seem to practice a very strange burial ceremony. Last fall a camp of these peculiar people was moving through this section, and for safe keeping, they left with Mr. James H. Dye, at his stable, two wagons and some boxes of goods. One of these wagons is described as a very fine wagon; the other, a common one. It now appears that the fine wagon and the main contents of the boxes belonged to one of the more elderly ladies. Last week a portion of them returned, and by permission camped on the farm of Judge Putnam, above town. In the meantime, the woman, to whom belonged the fine wagon and boxes had died, and her remains were in a vault at Zanesville, awaiting burial, after the ceremony we are about to relate was ended. They sent down for the goods left with Mr. Dyre. To one side of their camp they took the wagon belonging to the deceased spread a blanket over it and filled it with hay. It was a covered wagon, of course, for they travel in nothing else. From the boxes they took all the clothing, bed clothing and other articles belonging to her, even to the photograph. They then set the hay on fire to consume the wagon; after it was well under way, they threw into the flames, one by one, every article belonging to the old lady except one fine robe, after they had gone through a peculiar wailing over it. This fine blanket was reserved to be taken with them to Zanesville, to be placed over the coffin. The wailing and lamenting, in a manner to us very peculiar, was participated in by all present; by children only two or three years old, as well as by adults. The fact that their children join in the custom showes it to be general. Judge Putnam conversed with them and was told that they always burn after this manner, all the property belonging to any one of their number, after his or her death, whether it be adult or child. After this was over, they left the camp and property in charge of a woman and two small children, while the rest left for Zanesville to complete the burial of the deceased woman. We did not know before but that their property was held in common, neither did we know but that they disposed of their dead whenever they might find themselves called on to part with one of their number. They told Judge Putman that they had two burying grounds in Ohio, one at Dayton, and one at Zanesville. So it seems the custom of carrying their dead, now and then noticed, is probably only to bear them to their own cemetries.

The mania for cremation jokes leads the Chicago Post and Mail to say that "enthusiasts believe cremation is certain to become di-urn-al." The World joker tells us that "Mrs Fardova says that she don't know if cremation is going to do any good to colds in the head, but it'll certainly make coffins scarce." The Millwaukee Sentinel thinks "the worst feature about the cremation business is, that some winter morning, in a fit of philanthrophy, your widow's second husband may empty your ashes on the pavement for the benefit of pedestrians."

The Rev. Mr. Frothingham tells us that cremation is as old a way of disposing of the dead as any, as wide-spread, as dignified, as noble, as grand, as beautiful in its associations—a practice observed from time immemorial with as much feeling, as much delicate poetic sense, as much feeling for beauty, as any other. It has been practised by some of the grandest people of the world. It has been approved by some of the wisest minds that ever lived. Christians may flout it as pagan, but among things called pagan have been the grandest races this planet has known."

The cremation movement has at least been advantageous in giving all the humorists and punmakers fresh material for the exercise of their ingenuity. One of the best current jokes is that of Punch: "Cremation is a consume-ation devoutly to be wished." A correspondent, in keeping with the general inclination, gets off the following:

"What, burn our fathers on a funeral pyre!
The pagan plot excites our Christian ire.
Cremation sounds like some soft, soothing name,
But, in plain English, it's *a burning shame!*"

Among the cremation jokes is the following from the Evening Post, a propos our New York moving-day, designed as an intimation of the advertisements likely to prevail at this season in future years: "Lost.—In moving on the first of this month, a porcelain cinerary urn, of a classic design, containing the ashes of a beloved husband. The finder will receive a liberal reward and the thanks of a doubly-afflicted widow, on leaving it at the office of the New York Cremation Society."

Still more cremation jokes. The Cornell Era tells us that "the sedate frown on the innovation because it makes light of a grave subject; the romantic, because that expressive phrase in love's vocabulary, 'an old flame,' could be used in the most material way by any disconsolate widower. On the other hand, the business-man favors the project, for the reason that its advocates are in dead earnest, while the truly devout rejoice that they will soon be able to heap coals of fire upon the heads of their acquaintances."

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CENTRE HALL, PA.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes.

Trusses & Supporters in great variety.

Also, choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

23oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLARGRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice.

VAN PELT & SHOOP, Centre Hall.

jan21-1y.

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

IN THE CONRAD HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

GEORGE O'BRYAN,

Dealer in

FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS,

BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

SOFAS, LOUNGES,

BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,

WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.

Particular Attention to Ordered Work.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

UNDERTAKING,

In All Its Branches,

METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,

Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,

Buggies,

& Spring Wagons,

PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

LEVI MURRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

F. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS

WISON & HICKS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware and Stove Dealers

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS, Bellefonte, Pa.

mar15 tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Summer Goods.

Consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING! DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES,

ever brought to Potter twp.

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

A. W. GRAFF.

my8-1y.

C. PECK'S New Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,

Buggies,

& Spring Wagons,

SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,

PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE.

All kinds of Reparing done.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!

HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT

Goods at Old Fashioned Prices.

At the Old Stand of

WM. WOLF,

Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constantly receiving a large stock of

GOODS OF ALL KINDS

which he is offering at the very lowest market price.

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels. Ladies Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most servicable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,

WM. WOLF.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

☞ Remember, all oods offered cheaper than elsewhere

aug 25' 73-tf

The Granger Store!

Something New!

CASH AND PRODUCE FOR

CHEAP GOODS.

SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.

ISREAL GRENOBLE,

Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

FISH, SALT, CIGARS, TOBACCO, DRUGS, SPICES, OILS,

In short a full line of

EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE

COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

5feb. y.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

J. & J. HARRIS.

No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

june5'68-tf. J. & J. HARRIS.

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather, and Shoe-findings has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,

embracing

READY MADE CLOTHING,

DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in

LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS,

in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times

JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall

Shortlidge & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Bellefonte Lime Quarries,

The only Manufacturers of Lime, burnt exclusively with wood, in Central Pennsylvania.

DEALERS IN

Anthracite Coal,

White Lime,

Du Pont's Powder,

Sporting and Blasting Powder on hand,

Fuse for Blasting,

Fire Brick,

Ground Fire Clay,

Fertilizers,

Implements.

jan30 73

Office and yard near South end of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot, Bellefonte, Pa. jan10.73

NEW GOODS

AND NEW

PRICES.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

at the

BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE,

NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.

Prices Less than at any Other Shoe Store in Centre County.

Call and See Us!

No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte.

July 19tf.

GROCERY STORE:—

Woodring & Co.,

At the Grocery Store on Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa., opposite Hoffer Bro's inform the public generally, that they have now and keep at all times one of the best and largest stocks of Groceries, such as

COFFEES,

TEA,

SUGAR,

MOLASSAS,

&c., &c., &c.,

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

consisting of canned peaches, cherries, omatoes, plums, green corn, dried apples, peaches, cherries &c.

In brief they have everything usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Call in ladies and gentlemen. Our prices are reasonable. We aim to please. oct9tf

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook, the Eclipse Cook, the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

☞ He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes, BUCKETS, CUPS, DIPPERS, DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

AND. REESMAN, Centre Hall

2sep70y

Gift & Flory's New Shoe Store!

AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

A BIG CHANCE FOR AGENTS OF EITHER SEX

WANTED, Agents and Peddlers for our PRESS AND STRAINER—Presses and strains jams, jellies, herbs, vegetables, lard, tallow, meats, cheese, &c. Over 60,000 sold in a few localities. Sells quick. Every family wants it. Is one of the pleasantest, most useful, successful and profitable utensils ever sold by agents. Weighs six pounds. Price, $3.00. Exclusive territory given. Circulars free. LITTLEFIELD & DAME, 102 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 28 may 8t.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY JUNE 4, 1874.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

—Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, last, were very warm days, our thermometer stood 92 in the shade.

—The Williamsport Daily Register, is a spry and lively paper. Only it reaches us "next day." Kanst's net gschwinner schicke, Bierly?

—Frost on last Tuesday morning. No serious injury.

—On Friday of last week, the lower end of our valley was visited by a heavy hail storm.

—If you want any Poland China pigs, better go for them in time at John Rishel's, Centre Hill, he keeps the nicest "wutzlin" you ever saw.

—Lock Haven had so much "jam" lately that it is not dependent upon the next fruit and berry crop.

—The fruit trees are heavy with blossoms and every idication for an abundance of all kinds of fruit.

—Our young ministerial friend, Rev. A. A. Kerlin, recently supplied a vacant pulpit in Lewistown. His sermons are appreciated always.

—The potato-bug is showing itself pretty numerous in some patches in this locality. They look like miniature snapping turtles, and may play havoc with the potato crop. We hain't decided whether they are a humbug or not, neither do we care if only they made their living on grasshoppers.

—Went to the stone-mill dam, the other week, fishing. Brought home a cat-fish, 2½ inches long. This set all the sports hereabouts crazy, and they've been out ever since trying to beat us.

—A nunnery will be established in Williamsport this summer. Father Koerper, pastor of the German Catholic church in that city, is the originator of it. When the building is completed it will be occupied by nuns from Germany who have become weary of the many annoyances they have been subjected to of late by the Bismarck government.

—An act has been passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor, dispensing with jury trials when agreed upon by the contesting parties, they to submit their case to the decision of the court which shall hear and determine the same. This is an entering wedge for the dispensation of jury trials, except, in criminal cases.

—Our neighbor, John Rishel, across the valley, can boast of having bees that swarmed on the 27th ult. Considering the low temperature of the season, this is noteworthy. His bees are the Italian.

—INFORMATION WANTED.—Information of the whereabouts of William Black is desired by his sister. When last heard from, Mr. Black was living at Potter's Mills, Centre county, Pa. Any information concerning Mr. Black will be thankfully received and should be addressed to Orrin Sargent, Willson Creek P. O., Tioga county, N. Y., or to D. S. Dunham, Altona Pa.

—One of our subscribers at Rebersburg, Mr. D. Conser, writes us of a large man, from a memorandum which he found in his father's book: "A great man died in 1826, in Glenchester, Mass., Capt. Wm. Donnell, who weighed, one month before his death, 444 pounds. His coffin was made of plank, 3½ feet broad across the shoulders, and three feet deep, and seven feet long, and it took ten men to bury him His age was 37 years."

—Our Congressional District (the 20,) is composed of the counties of Union, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Mifflin and Centre. Our Senatorial District (the 34th,) is composed of Clinton, Centre and Clearfield counties, and the Judicial District comprises the same counties.

—Two young men, George Geistwhite and Wm. Frank, living near Aaronsburg, left their homes on Sunday last for some unknown regions without the knowledge of their parents. Before leaving, they dropped a note for Mr. John Geistwhite, the father of the former, informing him of their departure, and of having purchased a bill of goods on his account. Nothing has been heard of them since.

—The price of eggs is 12c, butter 15, and the price for killing potato bugs is 5c per 100.

—The S. S. Convention commenced at Spring Mills, on Tuesday evening. The attendance on Wednesday was large, exercises very interesting and beneficial.

— Subscribe for the Reporter, and don't read it at your neighbor's expense any longer—be an independent American citizen.

—During the thunder gust on last Monday morning the grist mill of Wm. Moyer, (formerly Luckenbach's) was struck by lightening and slightly damaged. Mr. Moyer was knocked senseless by the shock, but soon recovered, and held a child by the hand at the time, but we did not learn that it sustained any injury.

AN IMPORTANT LIQUOR CASE.—*Vender of Intoxicating Liquor Held for Damage.*— One of the most important cases that claimed the attention of the Blair county court the present week was that of the widow and heirs of S. Burgett versus W. Bridenthal. It was an action of Case, and came up yesterday.

About eighteen months since S. Burgett, deceased, who was employed in driving an ore team stopped with his team at the hotel of W. F. Bridenthal, in Martinsburg, and whilst there it was alleged he drank a sufficient quantity of liquor to become intoxicated, and while in this condition he mounted the saddle horse of the team and continued on his journey. A short time afterwards he fell from his horse and the wheel of the wagon passing over his body he was killed. The heirs of the deceased brought suit against Mr. Bridenthal, the proprietor of the hotel, to recover damages in the sum of one thousand dollars on account of the death of the husband and father. The action was brought under section 3 of the act of May 8, 1854, (Purdon's Digest page 946; Sec. 35,) and a jury was empannelled last evening to try the case, yet before the jurors were sworn the case was settled by the defendant, Mr. Bridenthal, confessing judgement for the sum of six hundred dollars.

Section 3 of May 8, 1854, before mentioned, reads as follows:

"Any person furnishing intoxicating drinks to any other person in violation of any existing law or of the provisions of this act, shall be held civilly responsible for any injury to the person or property in consequence of such furnishing; and any one aggrieved may recover full damages against such persons so furnishing by action in the case, instituted in any court having jurisdiction of such form of action in this Commonwealth."

So far as our personal knowledge extends this law has never before appeared upon the surface in an action for damages in the Blair county court, yet it bears a striking similarity to the Ohio liquor law, while its provisions are too plain to be misinterpreted and must set at rest the disputed question of the personal liability of the vender of intoxicating liquors for damages.

When one reflects for a moment of the amount of woe, and wretchedness, and injury and crime which has disgraced the country the past few years, and which can be solely attributed to the traffic in intoxicating liquors it is certainly surprising that similar actions for damages have not followed each other in rapid succession, and the men who were responsible for it all made to smart under the enforcement of the wise provisions of the law in question.—*Altoona Tribune.*

POLAND CHINA PIGS, the best breed known, are offered for sale by JOHN RISHEL, of Centre Hill, at $8 to $12 per pair, from different litters, and single Poland Chinas at $5 to $7. These prices to stand if pigs are bought within a reasonable time, otherwise there will be an advance corresponding with age. 14 may. 3t.

For the Reporter.

SPAWLS FROM PENN.

The appearance of the fruit crop is very good at present. The cherry trees are well laden with cherries, and the apples are in a promising condition. We hope there is nothing in store intended to destroy it, as a full crop would be well appreciated.

Penn township is already bountifully blessed with the animile—the potato bug.

We had a little display of Pittsburg cider, or something else, on the street on last Friday eve. Some came to the conclusion that a certain man was laying out a fence, but we think his mind was somewhat confused, notwithstanding he was on the wrong ground entirely, (being on the middle of the street,) for we do not need a fence there, it is full of obstructions as it is.

Mr. John Breon, of Penn, lost a valuable horse from the effects of a wound inflicted by Mr. Breon with a dung hook. Mr. Breon, while attempting to drive the horse, hit him with the dung hook which turned in his hand, and one of the tines pierced the horse of which he died in a few days.

On last Tuesday morning Mr. Amos Alexander and lady left here for Michigan, to pay a visit to their friends and acquaintances there, the chief of which is their son, Dr. J. R. Alexander.

The Penn Hall students have been after 10 S. C. in last weeks Reporter, using all the great words and polished grammatical expressions, at their command. As to the resolution I had been informed, as I stated in last weeks paper, but am very glad to hear that the report was not true. Also it does me good to be informed of the incorrectness of the report, in such a polite and gentlemanly manner. I think it becomes a student or teacher to use such excellent language as Student and E. S. did in their articles. I thank you gentlemen, for your manners, and your kindness, as well as for your politeness and your choice in words. Your articles fully indicate that you are gentlemen of the highest rank, such that shun middle language, and altogether aspire to something great. I hope there are schools for all either in or outside of Gregg. If there is no chance for 10 S. C. in Gregg he must go to some other place. Don't say (Dave), when you mean (10 S. C.) and vice versa.

Sheriff Shafer turned the key on the Hardware Store in Millheim on Tuesday of last week and on last Tuesday it was to be sold at Sheriff's sale but was stopped on the morning of that day by a party from Philadelphia. What will be done with it I can not say at present. It is the desire of the citizens of Millheim that it be opened soon, as it seems to be the main spring of business in town. 10 S. C.

For the Reporter.

PENN HALL SQUIBS.

We were wrong in saying Isreal Grenoble is building a house at Spring Mills. The credit belongs to Henry Krumrine, and we gladly make the correction.

On last Friday, the thermometer stood 99 in this place. Whizz! wouldn't a fellow feel comfortable astraddle of an iceberg, with a keen north-wester for a fan?

We were shown a tree the other day, upon the farm of Maj. Fisher, which is certainly a curiosity. Two well formed trunks start out of the ground at a distance of about 15 inches apart, and ascend to the height of about 15 feet, where they are united into a perfectly formed trunk. The whole height of the tree is probably 70 feet. One of the trunks is about 12, and the other 15 inches in diameter. The tree is the maple variety.

A few evenings ago, some precocious youths conceived the idea of applying tar to the gate of a yard-fence, through which two gallants were to pass on their way to see the objects of their affection. It took first-rate—the tar we mean, for not until after all the soft soap and scrubbing brushes in the neighborhood were used up, did those beaux dare to toy with the golden curls of their sweethearts. A shot-gun charged to the muzzle with buckshot, stands ready to welcome a second visit of the gratuitous venders of tar.

On Saturday, we noticed two Centre Hall sports passing through our town at a circus speed. They had on boiled shirts, which evidently were borrowed for the occasion, and put on more style than a country greeny at a fair. Boys, if you should happen this way again, don't spread yourselves over quite so much territory, and may be, some one will condescend to humble himself enough to inquire whether your ma's know you're out. E. S.

For the Reporter.

BELLEFONTE SQUIBS.

Quite a number of candidates in town, during the week, and consequently lots of hand-shaking.

Bill Brown seems to have some friends left. Work is again going on in his office, and Centre county's good people can look for a red-hot paper next week. Suppose it will be thoroughly democratic, for the whole thing is now owned by democrats.

The crusaders, we understand, are organizing, and intend to begin operations about next week. We are fearful of Bellefonte's safety. How can our town endure the crusaders and the Army Reunion all at the same time?

"Shon," the Egyptian correspondent of the Republican, took his meals in town on Friday last.

"Jacks" was out of town for over a week, suppose he was looking after his chances for the District Attorneyship.

Lewis Haas' team comes to town every day with some empty kegs' but no beer is brought to town. "Mott" is only exercising the horses to keep them from getting too wild. It is a fine thing for the people of this town, that our streets afford such a good place to exercise horses, or we would never see even an empty keg.

We do believe that Adam Hoy, Esq., is a candidate for State Senator. Adam is looking out for something. We see him taking such a great interest in the *dear people* of late.

For the benefit of the people of Centre, and democrats generally, we give you a list of candidates for the different offices, as far as heard from:

CONGRESS.
Hon. C. T. Alexander, Bellefonte.

SENATE.
P. G. Meek, Bellefonte, (of course—ED)
Adam Hoy, Esq. do.

ASSEMBLY.
C. Munson, Philipsburg.
John A. Hunter, Halfmoon.
H. Y. Stitzer, Bellefonte.
J. P. Gephart " "
S. T. Shugert " "
S. S. Wolf, Centre Hall.
H. D. Van Pelt, " "
W. K. Alexander, Millheim.
Dr. D. J. Hillibish, Rebersburg.
Dr. Fisher, Zion.
S. J. Herring, Gregg.
Col. Rishel, "

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
John F. Potter, Bellefonte.
W. J. Kealsh, "
J. L. Spangler, "

How is that for candidates so early in the campaign! Wont the people suffer between this and the convention.

MORE ANON.

A girl 17 years of age, named Katie Leinbach, was murdered, at Summit Hill, Carbon county, on Tuesday evening or night of last week. She had gone to a store in the evening, and did not return. The next morning her dead body, with a number of marks of violence on it, was found in a clump of bushes near the street.

Julius L. Shuman, member of the State Legislature, from Lancaster county, was shot by Jacob Witman, at Washington, that county, on Saturday night. Witman was drunk, and threatened to shoot his wife, when Shuman entered their house and interfered. The bullet entered Shuman's abdomen and lodged in his spine. He died on Monday morning.

It is interesting to tourists to know that fifty-three steamships have sunk or been wrecked on the Atlantic in thirty-three years. The President was the first and the Europe the last reported.

A disease prevails among the fish of river and lake at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Their fish under the microscope is alive with animalculae. Millions are floating upon the surface of the water, and dealers have been forbidden to sell any.

For the Reporter.

Letter from West Virginia.

ARNOLDSBURGH, W. VA., May 18, '74.

MR. F. KURTZ—*Dear Sir:*—Having a few leisure moments, I will devote them to giving you and other friends a few facts concerning the country here.

Arnoldsburg is situated on the west fork of the Little Kanawha river, twenty miles up the former stream, in Calhoun county, W. Va. Before the war this was the county seat of the county, and is virtually the same yet, but for some reason the county records and books are at Grantsville at present. People in this part of the country have sanguine expectations of having Arnoldsburgh decided the legal county-seat in a trial which is now pending in the county court. This place is forty-eight miles east of the Ohio river, on a turnpike leading from Washington city, west. The village is situated on comparatively level ground, and is surrounded by tall hills, upon all sides, covered with monster forest trees and as I look from my window, I behold a sight as beautiful and romantic as I have ever seen. It is here that I find Messrs. T. & K. and F. P. Hoy, sons of John Hoy, of Spring township, Centre county, Pa., engaged in lumbering and merchandising. I have been here for two weeks and business has been moving briskly in both departments ever since my arrival. How could it be otherwise with such men as Mr. Thos. Bell, of Osceola, Pa. to manage the teams in the woods; and that star sawyer Mr. S. D. Cox, of Osceola, Pa., to run the mill. They employ from fifteen to twenty men when in full operation. They are working upon a large tract and have an abundance of fine timber, consisting of walnut, poplar and oak, principally, and other varieties. I am informed that many parties predicted that lumber could not be conveyed to market from here when manufactured, and that the enterprise of these gentlemen would prove a failure. But last month they tested the matter. They conceived the idea of building flatboats and conveying their lumber to market upon them. They built two boats one seventy-three feet, the other eighty-one feet in length, and both sixteen feet wide. They run them by means of oars to Parkersburg, thus proving notions to the contrary simply fears. They have now under erection a boat one hundred feet long and eighteen feet wide. I will just state, before leaving this subject, that I have never seen lumbering carried on under more favorable circumstances.

The country in general surrounding this place is hilly and rugged, so much so that much fine timber must necessarily remain unmanufactured for many years, until railroads form, as it were, a perfect network of this portion of the state. The soil is exceedingly productive. It is strange but true that on the very tops of these high hills there is soil more fertile than any in my native Pennsvalley. In this country there are many streams, a few large, others small. In them are found numerous kinds of fish, such as pike, white Bass, perch, succors, catfish, sunfish, &c. Game is abundant. Numerous deer were killed about here during the season just passed. Gray and black squirrels are particularly abundant now.

The occupation of many persons in this country is farming. As farming, as a rule, it amounts to nothing. If people in Pennsvalley would not do better work they could not raise as much grain as they sow. The soil being so productive here from 80 to 100 bushels of corn can be raised to the acre with but one working. This country is really destitute of all manner of farm implements, such as should be used. What is needed here to make grain raising a success is nerve to do the work and material to do it with. Stock raising would be eminently suited to these parts. Ginseng root digging is the occupation pursued by many people. Already the season has opened for the sale of this article, which is worth in the stores here from seventy-five to one dollar and twenty-five cents. D. R. S.

For the Reporter.

Letter from Akron.

AKRON, May 22nd, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—I am not particularly anxious to hold an argument with "Granger," as it was very evident that he belongs to that class who feels considerably "hurt" by this temperance movement. But for the benefit of your readers, I consider it my duty to modify the compliments which "Granger" has so graciously bestowed upon the ladies of Akron. He says that I gave "glowing accounts" of the war in our city. I gave the facts of the case and nothing more. He says: "She *forgot* to mention that the women got paid for singing and praying, and had a good dinner gotten up for them every day at the church, and from my certain knowledge, one of the women took whiskey every day for her health." I would like to inform "Granger" that the people of this vicinity are endowed with remarkable good memories; and had such proceedings really taken place, it is quite probable that I should remember them. That the women were paid for singing and praying, in its literal sense, is nothing less than a falsehood. But they are amply paid when they see that the once dingy saloon, with its painted windows and carefully screened interior apartment, is changed into a grocery or temperance restuarant. The man no longer needs a screen for he is now doing an honorable and legitimate business. His windows are no longer painted, for he now likes to make a display of his produce, and enjoys the presence of the merry sunbeams, as they come dancing through the clear white glass. The women are also paid in seeing a ray of sunlight on the face of the once dilapidated drunkard. I know nothing about the "good dinners" at the church. If they had been prepared I know the ladies would have been thankful to partake of them, after the hard toil of the morning. We generally do not like to believe statements without some evidence that they are true. We would, therefore, like to have "Granger" prove that a lady took whiskey every day. As "Granger" needs a great deal of information on this suqject, I will also inform him that the women of Akron did not stand on picket at the back door of the saloons until eleven o'clock at night. The saloons were not allowed to be open after nine o'clock, and this ordinance is strictly enforced, so that there was no occasion for them to be out later. Hoping the temperance cause may ever prosper, I remain

LIZZIE M. BOWER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Centre Co. Council P. of H., held at Centre Hall, on the 6th of May, the following committee were appointed to prepare a notice expressive of the sorrow of the Council, in the death of Jno. P. Ross, late a member of Council from Spring Mills Grange, No. 58.

Whereas, An ill-wise Providence, has in His infinite wisdom removed from our midst, by death, our esteemed brother J. P. Ross, a member of this Council, Therefore:

Resolved, That whilst we bow in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, we feel we have lost a kind and noble brother, a pleasant companion and faithful laborer:

Resolved, That by his death we are reminded of the solemn truth, "in the midst of life we are in death," and that the arrow of the insatiate Archer, in its unerring mission, has stricken down one whom we had just reason to believe, would have been useful and fraternal in his new relation to our noble order.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the members of the S. Mills Grange in their sad loss, and with the bereaved family. May the god of grace and mercy support and bless his family and cover their defenseless heads with the shadow of his wings.

Resolved, That a copy of this notice be furnished his family, and forwarded to the editors of "Farmers Friend," Mechanicsburg, and county papers, with the request that they publish the same.

G. R. BAKER,
J. F. WEAVER, Committee.
J. S FRAIN,

The members of the French Assembly held a meeting on 29 ult., to consider the means of opposing the Bonapartists. An alliance of the Left Centre with Right Centre for this purpose was advocated by M. Favre.

James E. Smith, employed in Seatorn's saw mill, Toronto, was caught by a circular saw on Saturday and was torn to pieces.

Henri Rochefort, arrived at New York early yesterday morning and peremptorily declined all public receptions.

Three unknown boys were drowned in the Alleghany river at Pittsburg yesterday. They were in a skiff and their craft was struck and upset by a wheel of a passing steamboat.

The strike of omnibus drivers in New York has ended in a failure. Proprietors have succeeded in obtaining a full supply of men at wages refused by the strikers.

In Clifton county, Tennessee, on Friday, one Murphy went to a farmer's house and instantly killed the wife of Milton Donaldson by cutting her head open with an axe. He also severely wounded a colored servant girl. The murderer was arrested and shot and killed by some of the citizens. It is supposed that he intended to rob a fire proof safe of Mr. Donaldson, which contained seven thousand dollars.

Mr. Thompson's Lecture on Granges.

Mr. T. A. Thompson, Lecturer of the National Grange, who spoke at Centre Hall, on Tuesday of last week, as we see from the Williamsport Bulletin, also lectured in that city and other places. The following is a fair synopsis of the lecture:

Mr. Thompson coming forward, said he was gratified to meet so goodly a number and present to them the facts in relation to the Patrons of Husbandry—a society that had been in existence but a few years. It was not long ago that agriculture was looked upon as menial, but a change had come over the public mind. A few years ago ornamentation in the farm yard was almost unknown. There was nothing to make home lovely, and sons wandered to the great cities, instead of following the work of tilling the soil. But there was a change being wrought in this respect, and it was all due to increased intelligence. In 1819 there was an agricultural paper published in Baltimore, the first in the country. In 1820 it was followed by the Agricultural Intelligencer, of Boston; others continued to spring up, until now there were nearly one hundred journals devoted to agricultural interests, issuing 800,000 copies each month. It has been the means of educating the agricultural classes to a wonderful degree. It has popularized agriculture, and prepared the public mind to grapple with the great ideas of the Grange. The principle of association is at work among the farmers. It was this principle that established telegraphs, built the great net work of railroads, and raised the white flag of commerce on inland waters. Boards of exchange are formed, mechanics associate in unions, but the farmer has been isolated. The argument had been urged that agriculturists were too much scattered, and could not organize, but it had been proved incorrect. Some farmers, too, feared that the Grange could not be a success, but all that was necessary was harmony of action to elevate the agriculturist to his proper position in society. He had not received that fostering care from the government that was his due, but the time was approaching when he would. There was 6,000,000 farmers in the country, and 260,000 in the State of Pennsylvania—two-fifths of the voting population, and if organized they would form a power that must be respected.

The condition of the American farmer had been deplorable. When he goes to the great markets with his products, the buyers name the price, and the farmer is compelled to take it. If he wants a pair of boots he visits a store—the seller names the price, and so it has went on, the farmer being legitimate plunder.

The Patrons were not trying to build up a superstructure on the ruins of any party, but agriculturists were organizing because farming had been too much individualized, and the tillers of the soil prostrate at the feet of other interests. They must organize in order to cope with other interests. They were the only class that had no voice in the price of their products. They had followed the downward tendency, and were forced to, because capital being aggressive and organized, held sway. A single wheat dealer boasted that he made $80,000 one season. There was something wrong when capitalists made their millions in a few years, while the farmer toiled on and on, just making a respectable living, and sometimes hardly that.

The farmer had been robbed in the purchase of machinery. He pays all the expenses of the manufacturer; the wares are placed in the store—the keeper has to make his profit and pay rent, and the farmer foots the bill. The doctor prescribes for all, the lawyer pleads for all, the minister preaches for all, but the farmer pays for all.

The manufacturer has his supplies. As he cannot reach the farmer, he appoints agents, and they appoint sub-agents. Commissions have to be made, and the manufacturer, to guard against an occasional bad bargain, puts on a round price for the article. Under the agency system he expects to lose one out of every four machines. The Grange proposes to destroy the agency and the credit system, and if no other good was to be accomplished, this would amply repay the effort. In the West one-half the mony paid for machinery never reaches the manufacturer—it goes to the middle men. But under the system of the Grange implements are purchased at about one-half the price paid under the agency system. For a sewing machine, $32 instead of $85; parlor organs out West sell for $160—under the Grange are purchased for $75; $115 wagons for $85, and so on through under the co-operative system of the order. They had an outside price and a Grange price. Up in Bradford county, where the Eureka mowing machine is manufactured, the price is $110 to outsiders, and only $80 to the Grange.

It is by association that these benefits are derived, and by associating products and sending them to market, farmers, where the Grange is in operation, have found that in a single season they have saved hundreds of dollars, selling their products for more than the local prices. There were no middle men to make a profit. By this system, and the plan of co-operative manufactories, the farmers of the Northwest have been lifted to a state of financial prosperity they were strangers to before. It had been claimed that it would destroy business, ruin villages, stores and shops. Where the Order was the eldest, merchants were never so prosperous, or real estate higher. When you prosper the farmer, you prosper the country, for he will purchase luxuries he could not afford under the old system, and tradesmen generally be benefited.

It had been charged that they were making a fight against railroads. This was not true. Railroads were necessary, and were it not for them farms would not be so valuable. But they were warring against abuses, and in the West, through the instrumentality of the Patrons of Husbandry, the free pass system had been abolished.

The speaker then gave a brief history of the order, paying a glowing eulogy to William Saunders, the originator, and O. H. Kelley, who put the idea in practical operation.

One year ago last December, when the National Grange met in Washington, they had in existence 1,360 Granges. They went home to their respective States resolving to double the number—2,720—within the next year, but when they met again, instead of 2,720 they had 12,000, and there was to-day 36 State organizations. Before he should eat his Christmas dinner there would be 2,000,000 farmers organized, and 1,000,000 more would be added to the Grange in another year from that. The Order had passed the trying point. One year ago there was not a Grange in Pennsylvania—to-day there were 260. In the order practical questions were raised, thought was awakened, and by this the masses were educated.

It was a peace-making Order. If difficulty arose, it was left to three brothers for arbitration. Pettifogging lawyers opposed them, of course, but the higher order of legal gentlemen who do not dabble in small cases, uttered not one word against them.

At some length, he portrayed in eloquent language the advantages America was deriving from intelligence, and his illustrations in referring to the Old World were full of interest, and made up of elegant word painting.

He referred to the ladies of the Order, numbering 200,000. Their influence in the organization was of incalculable value. Besides, they were being educated to business, so that if left widows they could manage their own affairs.

He closed his lecture with an appeal to the farmers to organize, and urging members of the Grange to stand firm, reminding them that in the advancement of any great idea many difficulties had to be encountered.

TROUBLE ON THE BENNETT'S BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Bennett's Branch Railroad which was but lately completed, and of which a description was given in the Sun at the time, is now blockaded and no cars permitted to pass over it.

A committee representing the men employed on the Bennett's Branch extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, visited Pittsburgh on Thursday and presented the due bills of the contractors for the construction of the road, which amounted to four or five months' wages, to the President, John Scott. The committee was informed by Mr. S. that "the due bills were not worth the paper they were written upon." The committee retired and reported progress and on Friday evening the workmen turned out *en masse* at both ends of the line, determined to block the roads and take things in their own hands. A construction train going west was stopped, and the rails of the track before and behind it were torn up. A freight train was also caught and treated in the same way. The through passenger was next encountered, by another gang, near the Summit tunnel, and the track before and behind it for miles torn up, so that no trains can reach Driftwood, the Eastern terminus. For some weeks the cars have been taken off the Sligo branch, eleven miles long, which runs to Sligo mill, owned by Philips, Lyons Co., within eight miles of Clarion. It is stated that the contractors for this branch intend suing the Philips' estate, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company refusing to acknowledge the debt incurred by the construction of the Sligo branch, and claiming that it was built in the exclusive interest of the mill above mentioned. It is also asserted that some $200,000 owed by merchants of Jefferson and Clarion counties for merchandise furnished contractors, such as lumber, ties, &c. Mr. Murphy, the superintendent of track laying, who has just completed thirty-seven miles of track, says he is nowise responsible for the conduct of the men, and claims that they were hired by the company and are regular employees; that the company owes them four and five months' wages, and that the company has not treated them in the right spirit. Messrs. Martin & Worth the contractors of the work, also corroborate this statement, and claim that the company are indebted to their firm in the sum of $130,000. The workmen are regularly upon the check rolls for four and five months' pay, and the due bills are issued by the contractors, payable when the company pay up. The committee also report that President Scott added that all debts contracted previous to the first of May would be repudiated. It is also rumored on the streets that the Central Company will allow the Valley Road to be sold on its floating debt, and become the purchaser in *fee simple*.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO A CINDER.

ZANESVILLE, O., May 30.

A terrible calamity happened in Newtown township, some six miles west of this city last night about 11 o'clock. Mr. Robert Jones and his wife had been to visit a sick neighbor, leaving the three small children in charge of the house. Upon returning at the above hour they found the house burned down and with it the three children were entirely consumed.

THE VILLAGE OF ELWOOD ALMOST DESTROYED.

Chicago, Ill. May 29.—A fire at Elwood, Will county, Ill., yesterday burned nearly the entire business portion of the village, thirteen buildings occupied by fifteen firms being entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000, upon which there is but little insurance.

RIOTING IN THE OHIO COAL FIELDS.

The Trestleworks and Buildings Near Massillon Fired and Ten Men Shot.

Columbus, Ohio, May 26—A telegram received at the Executive Department today, from a large coal field at Massillon, says that the miners employed near Massillon have been on a long strike, and last night when it was proposed to put new men at work the men fired the trestleworks and buildings, and threatened the lives of the proprietors, outside men, and guards, and shot two men. Anticipating an extensive riot, the governor was asked to send help as soon as possible. The telegram was forwarded to Governor Allen at his home in Chillicothe, but it is understood that no troops will be sent until the sheriff of Stark county officially asks for help.

—DUTY OF THE TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—Those interested should not lose sight of the fact that a law has been passed by the Legislature requiring the auditors of the several townships, boroughs and cities immediately after their annual meeting on the first Monday in June, to advertise in one or more county papers, an itemized annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, overseers of the poor and school directors, for the year preceeding the annual settlement for their respective districts. Said advertisements are to be published within ten days after such settlement; and further, it shall be the duty of said auditors to file a copy of the same with the town clerk, in their respective districts, and also with the clerk of quarter sessions, which will be at all times subject to inspection by any citizen thereof. Provided, that where two of said offices shall be exercised by the same persons, only one statement shall be required. Also, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the present law, which requires annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors, to be advertised in the daily and weekly newspapers published in the respective localities. For neglecting or refusing to comply with this act, the auditors shall pay a fine of $20, to be recovered by law, as debts of a similar amount are recoverable, by suit instituted in the name of the school directors, on the complaint of any tax-paying citizen. Said penalty to be paid into the school treasury of the district.

A citizen of Corry has just received $50 damages for injuries occasioned by defective sidewalks.

George Gilbert, a resident of Erie, and a freight conductor on the Lake Shore road, shot himself in the abdomen a few days since while fooling with a revolver. The wound will probably prove fatal.

A vicious cow recently attacked a little child of Mr. Barnes, seated in a small carriage which was left standing on the sidewalk in Indiana by a careless nurse. A passing pedestrian rescued the child from being gored to death.

A man named W. W. Wilcox, a leading church member of Parker City, has been arrested on the charge of committing a terrible outrage on a little girl only eleven years old, the daughter of a well known citizen of that place.

A 32½ inch salmon, weighing ten pounds was caught in the Conemaugh near Johnstown, a few days ago.

The Stockholders of the Franklin brush factory have effected a permanent organization, and the site of the factory will be leased immediately.

The Catholic Pilgrims from the United States arrived in Paris on 28th ultimo, and were received by the Archbishop.

The House of Representatives on 29th ult., passed the Army Reduction bill.

Eating watermelons in Florida.

They looked for a Chicago pickpocket and found him in the Jury.

"One man is silent, another talks all the time, and twelve men condemn the silent one." A Chinaman's description of an American court.

Ministers of the interior—The cook and the doctor.

An unpleasant sort of arithmetic—Division among families.

The home circuit—walking around with the baby at night.

Moments of triumph are not always moments of happiness.

There is a woman in Le Mars, Iowa, who calls the "cerebro spinal meningitis" the "serious final come and get us."

Waynesboro, Pa., has a haunted distillery. Just the place for spirits.

Conceit—An ass who imagines himself an elephant.

A little girl sent out to hunt eggs, came back unsuccessfully, complaining that lots of hens were standing around doing nothing.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Centre county will hear appeals from assessments of 1874 for the different townships and boroughs in said county, on the following days, at the places for holding elections in townships and boroughs, to wit:

Patton twp Tuesday, June 16.
Half Moon twp Wednesday June 17.
Ferguson twp Thursday, June 18.
Harris twp Friday, June 19.
Potter twp Saturday, June 20.
Gregg twp Monday, June 22
Penn twp Tuesday June 23.
Haines twp Wednesday June 24.
Miles twp Thursday, June 25.
Walker twp Friday, June 26.
Marion twp Monday, June 29
Liberty twp Tuesday, June 30
Curtin twp Wednesday, July 1.
Howard twp and boro' Thursday July 2
Boggs twp Friday, July 3
Milesburg boro' Monday, July 6.
Unionville and Union twp Tuesday July 7th.
Huston twp Wednesday, July 8.
Worth twp Thursday, July 9.
Taylor twp Friday, July 10
Spring twp Saturday, July 11
Snow Shoe twp Tuesday, July 14
Burnside twp Wednesday, July 15
Philipsburg and Rush twp Friday July 17th.
Bellefonte boro' Monday and Tuesday, July 20 and 21st.
Benner twp Wednesday July 22.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
jun4-6t. R. H. FORSTER, Clerk.

The woman question came up in the Presbyterian General Assembly at St. Louis, on 29th ult. Considerable excitement attended the discussion, which was upon the question whether women should preach and pray publicly. A committee was finally appointed to consider the matter.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring the Fisheries treaty with Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada to be in full force.

MARKETS.

New York, June 1.—Gold 112½. Flour heavy and lower; superfine western and State $5 25@5 90; common to good $5 80@6 30; good to choice $6 35@6 70. Wheat heavy and lower; No 2 northwest $1 46@1 47½; No 2 Milwaukee $1 48@1 48½; No 1 spring $1 50@1 51. Rye dull at $1 05@1 12. Barley dull. Corn heavy; new and old mixed western and yellow 78@80c. Oats scarce and firm; mixed 61@62c; white 64@66c. Hops steady; low to fair 10@20c; good to choice 25@30c. Hay firm at $1@1 15. Coffee dull at 16½@19½c. Sugar firm at 1½c. Molasses quiet. Eggs firm at 14@15½c. Pork dull at $17 50@17 75. Beef unchanged; middles quiet; long clear 10@10½c; short clear 10½c. Lard firm; prime steam 11 3-16c spot and June.

Dry Goods.

There was a quiet movement in trade with but little activity in any department. The market for cotton goods remains quiet but prices remain unchanged. Prints fairly active at lately reduced prices.

Chicago.

Chicago, June 1.—Flour dull and nothing doing. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 spring $1 21; No 2 $1 16½ cash; seller June $1 16½; seller July No 3 $1 13. Corn active but irregular; No 2 mixed 56½@56¾c; seller June 55¾@56¼c; seller June rejected 53c. Oats dull; No 2 43½@43¾c cash or June. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 90@91c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork, demand fair and market firm $17½ cash; $17 20 seller June; $17 45 seller July. Lard, demand fair and market firm; $10 60 cash and June, $10 75 seller July.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 45 Red 1 40....Rye 70......Corn 70 ....Oats 40.....Barley 80. 70......Cloverseed 4,50 ......Potatoes 80 Lard per pound 8.......Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.......Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8......Bacon 10......Ham 15 Lard per pound 8 cents..........Buckwheat 65 cts...........Flour per barrel retail 8,50... wholesale 7,25 to 7,50

MILROY MARKETS

White wheat 1,40....Red wheat 1 35....Rye 60......Corn 50 .....Oats 35......Barley 80....... Cloverseed 4,00......Timothyseed, 350........ Salt 2 25 per sack,.................. Bacon 7c.......Ham 15..... Butter 20.... Eggs 20......Plaster 9 50

Chestnut Coal per Ton $5.75......Stove Coal per Ton $6.50.....Egg Coal per Ton $6.50..... Limeburner's Coal per Ton $3.50

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John P. Ross, late of Greg twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned who request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

MARY A. ROSS,
ROBT. COMMINGS,
June 4 6t. Executors.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have purchased the stock and effects of T. F. Sallada, living at Centre Mills, Mifflin county, and will leave the same in his possesion at my pleasure, and all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the same in any manner whatever.

M. J. DECKER,
Potters Mills.
JOHN SALLADA,
my28-3t. Clinton county.

IN the Orphans' Court of Centre county. The matter of the estate of John Reesman, dec'd. The undersigned appointed an auditer by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the adminstration account in the estate of John Reesman, dec'd and make report thereof at next term of Court, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Tuesday, June 23d 1874, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

D. F. FORTNEY,
my28-3t Auditor.

IN the Orphans' Court of Centre county. The matter of the estate of Wm. Eckart, dec'd. The undersigned an auditor appointed by the said Orphans' Court to make distribution of the money in the hands of the administrator to and among those legally entitled thereto and make report thereof at next court, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, 30th day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, when and where all parties having claims will present them before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund

D. F. FORTNEY,
my28-3t Auditor.

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufactures Cement WARRANTED OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. RR., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in CISTERNS, WATER PIPES, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also, that he warrants the article as represented.

J. G. MEYER,
may 21 tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

Lime & Cement.

The best quality of lime, always on hand at the Centre Hall lime-kilns. Also cement, which is warranted to be of a superior quality. Apply to
ap9-tf GEO. KOCH.

ALL KINDS OF
Factory Goods

constantly on hand and offered in exchange for Wool. These goods are of the very best and manufactured by A. F. Gibbnay, at Greenwood, and consist of CARPETS, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Stocking-Yarn, and all other goods generally manufactured.

WM. ARMSTRONG, Agent,
may7 3m. Potters Mills, Pa

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Rooms!
KRUMBINE & GROSSMAN,

respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that they have bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and have reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand, and make to order
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. ly.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

The Undersigned has for sale a large stock of Lumber at the Loop Sawmill, (lately Colyer's), consisting of
WHITE, YELLOW,
& PITCH PINE,
HEMLOCK, OAK,
POPLAR,
PALING, LATH,
SHINGLES,
HEADING,
and all kinds of Lumber generally used for building purposes. DRY WALNUT LUMBER always on hand. All kinds of Coopering done.

J. A. FLEMING,
apr9-3m Potters Mills.

TO
Farmers & Builders

Having attached a PLAINER to our steam saw-mill, on the Seven Mountains near Foust's, we are prepared to furnish,

WHITE & YELLOW PINE
FLOORING & SIDING,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES. SHINGLES & BILL LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, FENCING &c., FURNISHED TO ORDER.

I. & J. UNDERWOOD,
Millroy, Pa., or,
1 apr3m Potter's Mills, Pa.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1872 and 1873, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed the 12th day of June, A. D. 1815, entitled "An Act to amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands, in Centre county," and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the second Monday of June, A. D. 1874.

ACRES.	PER.	WARRANTEE NAMES.	TAXES.
		Boggs Township.	
433	163	Andrew Sommers	27 69
50		Unknown	3 20
46		"	4 38
36	94	of A Fetzer	3 20
197		Packer & Lucas	12 90
40		Unknown	2 56
433	153	Jonathan Harvey	13 86
433	40	Moses Hood	13 74
433	163	David Lewis	27 69
do	do	William Gray	do
458	84	Wm Russell	7 29
433½		Wm Russell	6 90
		Burnside Township.	
388	96	James Hall	35 69
433		Alex Dallas	19 90
do		Thomas Hamilton	do
do	163	Unknown	do
50		"	9 93
108		½ of Jer. Parker	do
do	83	Jeremiah Parker	2 39
433	153	Joseph Morris	19 90
do	do	Alex Greaver	do
do	do	Geo Eddy	do
40		Unknow	1 84
50		Samuel Harris	2 30
433	120	Samuel Scott	19 91
do	do	Robert Gray	19 90
438	do	Wm Dewart	do
433	do	John "	do
do	do	James Towers	do
do	do	Wm Gray	do
415		John Wetzel	19 08
do		James Black	do
do		Jos J Wallace	do
433	120	Wm Cook	19 90
do	do	John Cowden	do
do	do	Wm P Brady	do
do	do	Henry Shaffer	do
do	do	John Housel	do
do	do	John Lyon	do
do	do	Charles Goben	do
do	do	Thos Grant	do
do	do	John Brady	do
do	do	John Kidd	do
do	do	Henry Donelly	do
do	do	Robert Brady	do
76		Unknown	2 30
129		Henry Wheeler	5 92
		Benner Township.	
100		Jacob Bartam	3 90
		Curtin Township.	
380½		Joseph Kelso	94 60
337		Lindley Crates	47 30
415		Wm Gilbert	77 40
207½		½ Caleb Lann	20 00
207½		½ I. Longstreth	20 64
433	163	James White	77 83
434		½ Job W Packer	5 69
400		½ Wm P Mitchell	5 69
434		½ do	6 18
220		½ do	4 73
424		½ Jos Devling	6 02
433	163	Thomas Hale	34 40
200		John Palmer	16 20
461		Wm Yardley	19 78
376		Samuel Baird	60 20
433		Mary Tallman	21 50
434		Jos Devling	6 88
216	163	F. Wharton	18 65
50		J W & S C Packer	5 16
293	31	Charles Bruce	15 86
415		Charles Allen	44 29
217		F. Wharton	9 30
20		A Hamilton	86
326		½ Job W Packer	5 16
434		½ Jos Devling	6 88
220		½ N P Mitchell	5 05
400		½ do	7 60
434		½ do	9 39
390		½ J P Mitchell	6 61
53		½ Cline Quigley	2 25
207½		Robert Ainsley	34 40
200		Richard Tunis	12 04
do		do	12 90
433	163	Thomas McEwen	18 65
144		J W Packer	12 04
207½		Caleb Lann	22 09
207½		I Longsteth	26 39
415		Richard Tunis	8 06
do		Rebecca Kelso	35 66
do		Ester Eddy	71 38
do		Casper Wistar	34 40
207½		Robert Amsley	do
415		John McCalley	17 84
53	14	Cline Quigly	1 00
420	48	Philip Myers	36 12
do	do	Valentine Myers	18 06
do	do	Michael Myers	do
do		Simon Myers	9 24
433	163	Thomas P Hale	46 44
433	163	Garnet Cottinger	22 36
424	80	Thos P Wharton	68 80
411		Josiah Haines	36 55
433	120	Alex Bell	37 20
433	120	Charles Hall	37 20
415		Joseph Taylor	86 00
448		Andrew Epple	17 20
392	80	Robt Irvin	42 20
439	138	N L Atwood	46 33
309	19	do	30 10
304	4	Job W Packer	26 10
158	93	Job W Packer	17 20
do		do	
415		Peter Hahn	77 40
415		Jos Thomas	47 85
do		Susan Hahn	38 70
do		Jacob Waln	48 09
425		Nathaniel Levy	39 99
415		Thos Humphry	111 80
do		Robt Gray	53 53
do		Wm Gray	35 53
461		Wm Yardley	19 78
300		Mathew Leech	4 30
do		N L Atwood	12 90
433	163	Abijah Davis	37 20
438	163	J Higbee (Bigbee)	12 90
		Ferguson Township.	
162	116	Geo Kollinger	32 75
135	127	Joseph Barnett	8 85
323		John Anderson	19 12
196		George Nice	19 03
122		Jacob Lite	7 97
130		Peter Crispin	4 25
384		Samuel Duncan	37 45
36	47	T McCullough	2 33
70		L Hawthorn	22 92
10		Isaac Worrell	3 27
388	49	Alfred B Crewit	25 37
404	19	Thomas Ferguson	12 02
418	23	Aaron Levy	13 65
404	115	James Moore	13 21
383		Hannah Turner	12 48
398	122	David Turner	12 70
151	54	Lydia Fowler	16 41
91	41	Jacob Way	8 92
15	46	Henry Medler	2 90
100		Richards & Ginter	5 95
225		Richard & Mosely	14 73
177		Henry Manly	14 57
145		Benj Hoover	9 44
40		John McKean	26
300		Robert Rankin	19 65
337		Isaac Brinkle	do
400		James Baker	6 55
do		John Petherbridge	do
300		Josiah Lurby	19 65
125		Caleb North	4 07
63		J Petherbridge	3 26
110		John Baker	3 60
150		Samuel Bryson	19 65
		Gregg Township.	
121		James Barber	7 70
200		Unknown	8 70
50		"	1 45
		Half Moon Township.	
216		Josiah Lambourn	26 06
230	104	Unknown	14 39
44	11¼	"	5 53
52	138	"	6 53
40	10	"	3 14
58	12	"	4 85
88		Wm King	11 07
174		Samuel Bryan	8 18
207		John McKissock	26 06
417	40	Henry Ployd	52 50
308	80	R Whitehead	38 39
400	20	Wm Landburn	50 40
210		Jacob Underwood	26 46
136	117	Jacob Pyle	17 14
400	120	Richard Joliff	50 40
200		John Hannah	25 20
400		Jacob Baker	50 40
do		John Baker	do
18		C & T Delige	2 26
		Harris Township.	
50		of John Irvin	1 42
50		of John Irvin	1 42
do		do do	
400		Wm Brown	11 40
do		Jas Reed	do
do		Absalom Andre	do
384	25	J C Fisher	3 25
150		Unknown	4 27
		HUSTON TOWNSHIP.	
282		E Josephson	48 50
200		Wm Chancellor	34 30
315		J Henny	54 18
270		Seely (Mountain)	44 84
213		Moore do	41 73
102		Williams	17 54
433	163	John Pice	41 55
do	do	John Wheeland	do
do	do	John Rollington	do
do	do	James Baxter	do
59		Unknown	5 01
		Howard Township.	
25		Jacob Baker	73
do		Jos Graysburg	3 05
130		J J Lingle	3 99
242	97	Jos Harris	14 76
40		H A Jostlin	2 44
50		Jos Graysburg	3 05
53		J R Leathers	6 10
199	15	C B Welch	24 27
50		A D Harris	3 05
423	120	Alex Hunter	13 17
do	do	John Buyers	do
do	do	Sam'l Young	do
do	do	Benj Young	do
do	do	Thos Hamilton	do
do	do	Jacob Weidner	do
80		Henry Antis	3 88
193		Wm Ramsey	35 30
	63	John Brady	6 34
50		Whit & Nestlerote	3 05
217		Sarah Bonbam	13 32
		Haines Township	
400		Jame: Ban	2 90
400		Mary Jenks	2 90
op		Thos Ban	do
90	60	Mary Ban	do
do	do	Wm Harrson	do
262	150	Simon Snyder	1 74
253		do	do
435		Charles Hall	2 90
170		Stover & Wolf	2 45
243	17	George Snyder	7 02
441	123	Cath Snyder	12 56
		Liberty Township.	
50		Daniel Pletcher	6 80
398	80	Robert Irvin	27 20
406	120	Steph Stephenson	13 80
do	do	John Dunwoody	do
do	do	Eb Benham	20 57
80		Robt Smith	2 74
406	40	Peter Leitzel	27 59
439		Chris Smith	29 83
198	10	of Jno Potter	13 44
18		Daniel Krouse	61 20
250		Jno Jackson	4 23
7	162	Daniel Kreamer	5 44
398	80	Robert Irvin	13 60
70		Jos M Shaw	2 37
50		D Carscadden	1 64
30		Thos King	1 36
406	40	Peter Lytle	13 60
do		Mathew Leech	6 80
341		Jer Jackson	11 54
433		Job W Packer	13 60
350		Wm Hays	11 84
200		Christ Nestlerode	4 51
40		Steph Chambers	5 44
30		Ross Baker	2 04
300		Peters	6 80
75		Simon Shingle	5 09
200		Daniel Krouse	13 60
		Marion Township	
200		Robert Young	5 40
50		W A Thomas	2 70
20		Unknown	1 08
46		"	6 21
100		D Lamb	13 50
47		do	6 20
222		Alex Scott	46 44
123	129	Abr Singer	30 60
15		Henry McEwin	2 01
50		Wm Allison	5 40
32		Unknown	23 50
117		Alex Scott	28 42
70		Christ Rohrer	10 90
83		John Sheene	10 80
		Miles Township.	
402		Thos Grant	5 30
430		Alex Hunter	1 44
300		Jer Jackson	3 02
125		Wm Steadman	1 97
130		Robert Taggert	80
200		Thos Smith	83
300		Aaron Levy	1 32
430		Robert Brady	5 67
410		Hannah Brady	5 67
429		Robert Gray	5 69
100		Abraham Scott	1 96
50		Samuel Scott	80
150		Abraham Scott	1 69
90		Samuel Scott	96
255		Jane Brady	2 65
440		Wm P Brady	5 76
200		John Brady	2 65
425		Henry Toland	2 65
do		Daniel Williams	2 75
do		Wm Brady	2 93
do		Samuel Norton	2 75
324		Richard Parker	2 63
224		Jer Parker	2 60
419		John Seigbrid	2 65
200		Thos Grant	5 30
505		Peter Housel	2 75
402	134	Wm Miles	11 63
		Wm P Brady	50
200		Jacob Seigbrid	2 85
110		Strohecker & Raynolds	2 85
do		do	1 71
250		Dan'l Seigbrid	3 55
424		Geo Calhoun	2 85
do		Benj Calhoun	2 85
425		Wm Harner	3 07
do		John Trip	do
250		Jer Jackson	1 42
150		Jon Wolf	1 02
427		Wm Dewart	2 65
		Patton Township.	
20		Thos West	3 20
15		Wm Ellis	2 40
14		Thos West	2 29
21		Wm Wilson	3 45
400		Benj Homer	37 25
300		Jacob Baker	49 20
133		Henry Gross	27 25
		Potter Township.	
		Wm Harrison	3 30
196		H B Fullman	do
		Edward Camagus	3 20
		Wm Camagus	do
400		Wm Hoffman	2 31
do		Daniel Smith	2 64
do		Daniel Levy	do
100		Samuel Young	do
42		James Moore	66
105		George McClellan	1 68
		Joseph Gowgill	3 30
		Taylor Township.	
403		Jos Dreak	20 95
550		M J Craig & N Sherrick	37 05
92		Thos Wallace	4 22
200		Richard Whitehead	11 40
150		Josh Williams	8 55
300		Jno Lamb	8 35
200		Wm Bell	45 24
300		Geo W Alberty	17 10
150		And Burryhill	8 50
211		Nich Hammond	11 99
200		George Riter	11 40
300		Joseph Welch	2 85
300		Elizah Merriman	27 00
100		Robt Campbell	11 40
15		Jno Carr	4 27
206		James Carr	5 70
150		Geo Mony	8 50
100		Thos Martin	5 70
50		Jos Clark	2 85
160		Jno Shenk	11 40
150		Jno Hover	8 55
300		Wm Addleman	70 05
40		James Fox	6 84
250		Maria Morris	8 74
433	153	Josh Williams	17 10
28		Jno Brigle	3 17
433	153	Josh Williams	17 10
80		Daniel Beck	4 53
60		of Jos Yoder	1 71
250		Clem Beckwith	21 37
100		James Cowher	5 70
176		Moses Coats	20 03
100		George Markley	17 16
434		Jno Lamb	8 55
436		Jno Schenck	6 13
434		Henry McEwen	do
do		Polly McEwin	do
217		Josh Williams	4 27
434		Polly Williams	6 13
do		Huge Hamilton	do
		Spring Township.	
250		Henry Tool	12 25
81	99	of Henry Tool	4 01
150		J J Lingle	7 35
60		Wm Wilson	2 88
80		James Smith	8 57
50		Thos Johnson	4 90
250		do	6 12
300		Cath Robison	12 20
do		Rebecca Robison	13 90
do		Richard Rabison	7 35
		Union Township.	
318		David Kunes	24 17
50		Boyce Davis	4 42
do		do	2 29
82	26	R Mulhollen	4 27
50		Boyce Davis	2 28
100		Jane Blake	4 70
do		Samuel Philips	do
191		Dunwoody & Long	7 84
		Rush Township.	
433	163	Jno Such	15 98
do	do	Jno Black	do
312		Jos Wells	do
250		of And Allison	18 50
300		of Allison & Lilly	22 20
313	106	John Whitmer	56 67
do	do	John Louden	23 15
433	153	Christ Hare	64 07
247	16	Jacob Steck	36 64
426	164	Christ Hare, jr	63 04
167	7	George Slough	12 35
433	153	Andrew Shenk	64 07
do	do	David Hare	do
219		And Scott	16 19
433	153	Michael Shenk	32 02
do	do	Christian Shenk	64 07
do	do	Christian Bohrer	32 02
do	do	John Miller	do
do	do	A Reighart jr	do
do		A Reighart	do
do	163	John Miller	do
do	153	John Hubler	do
do	do	John Hand	do
321	58	Joseph Pim	7 40
348	139	Henry Pim	do
391	150	George Pim	do
216	80	of Hugh Hamilton	15 97
433	153	Isaac Britcher	do
do	do	Richard Malone	do
do	do	Hannah Turner	do
do	do	James Turner	do
406		Barabra Snyder	14 99
390	116	Ann Arthens	14 35
394	117	Thos Arthans	18 19
433	152	Joseph Welch	32 03
do	153	Robert Irvin	56 07
do	do	John Musser	do
do	do	Richard Peters	do
do	do	Jacob Wilson	15 98
do	do	Jacob Miller	do
do	do	John Hubler	15 97
405	147	Jacob Rush	29 95
422	44	Jno Weidman	31 22
402	116	Jacob do	49 47
434		John Miller	15 97
433	153	Thos Hamilton	32 03
do	do	Ellenor Siddens	do
216		Robt Bainy	15 97
40	10	Rich Atherton	3 92
433	153	Rich Malin	15 07
do	do	Isaac Britcher	15 97
do	do	Jno Gundager	61 07
do	do	George Slough	32 13
do	do	Michael Gundager	do
177	84	Hardman Philips	27 20
216	156	Thos Hamilton	7 98
do	do	Thos Grant	do
433	163	Henry Witner	do
do	153	Richard Londen	15 96
do	do	Daniel Fitzerald	32 03
do	do	Daniel Ehler	do
do	do	Henry Ponkerton	do
do	do	Paul Bush	15 98
do	do	Paul Black	do
do	do	Paul Such	do
do	do	John Boreland	do
do	do	John Kelley	do
do	do	John Bush	do
do	do	Peter Brutzman	15 96
do	do	Thos Edwards	15 97
do	do	Robt Irwin	do
109		Thos Hamilton	8 05
108		Thos Grant	do
433	153	Thos Reese	32 02
do	do	David Beverage	8 05
do	do	Mar M'Cormick	8 05
do	do	Jas Glentworth	do
do	do	Geo Latimer	do
do	do	Ew'd Moyerton	do
327	100	And Armstrong	6 06
433	163	Sarah Delany	8 09
200		Wm McPheron	3 70
135	63	Wm G Latimore	2 51
433	153	Robt Spear	15 96
do	do	Christ Lenhore	32 03
do	do	Carper Shaffer	do
do	do	Owen Jordon	15 96
do	do	Christ Rohrer	32 03
100		Robt King	13 01
381	153	And Allison	14 80
120	80	John Lilly	8 88
433	163	Jac Slough	15 98
56	11	Jno Brechbill	33 73
216	80	of Robt Rainy	7 98
70		Thos Grant	5 18
30		Christ Huber	2 22
150		Joseph Harrison	11 10
do		Fred Dorsh	do
250		White & Parsons	18 50
54		Robt King	3 97
866		Unknown	74 00
300		do	71 00
433	153	Robt Miller	19 72
13	12	Robt King	84
433	153	John Hopkins	32 03
434		Jno Montgomery	29 60
34		W W do	do
433	153	Daniel Turner	15 98
do		Jane Miller	do
434		Chas Lucas	do
do		Thos Grant	do
252		Robt King	32 62
433	153	Daniel Buckley	9 70
		Snow Shoe Township.	
433	163	Robt Walters	16 89
434		Sarah Slack	1 29
450		Sarah M'Carthan	23 30
190	08	Henry Vandyke	9 88
196		do do	10 11
300		Jos Develing	8 70
do		J Z Long	15 60
do		Jos Devling	do
433	163	Kearney Wharton	45 01
100		David Carscadden	5 20
433	153	Sarah Delaney	22 49
do	do	Wm McPheron	do
do	do	Edwin Mayston	do
do	do	Wm Lewis	do
do	do	Francis West	do
do	do	Jasper Maylan	do
do	do	Benj West	do
do	do	Wm Bigham	22 49
do	do	Jas Hawthorn	do
do	do	Blair M'Lanahan	do
do	do	Edward Scott	do
do	do	Paul Cox	do
do	do	W Lewis [Lawyer]	do
do	do	Thos Cathbert	do
do	do	Robert Morris	do
do	do	Phelix Brunt	do
do	do	Thos S Shippen	do
do	do	Thos Hawthorn	do
do	do	George Meade	do
do	do	George Campbell	do
400		Alex Martin	29 80
300		Lewis Lewis	21 49
433	163	Kearney Wharton	45 01
360		John Pim	15 97
300		John Ligget	15 60
432	153	Margaret Spear	13 03
216		Robt Rainy	11 21
450		Sarah M'Canahan	23 40
433	153	And Bayard	22 50
do	do	Mary M Wharton	24 49
do	do	Jos P Norris	do
do	do	Francis Wert	45 01
do	do	Wm Wert	do
do	do	John Wert	22 49
do	do	D H Cunningham	do
368	71	John M Nesbitt	18 72
300		Jos Devling	15 60
do		" "	8 70
do		J Z Long	15 60
do		Jos Devling	do
325		Wm Banks	1 29
400		David Williams	1 29
436		½ Samuel Dobson	11 21
433		½ Mary Wharton	7 48
383		James T Hale	19 81
433		James McManus	22 50
do		Samuel Linn	do
do		Benj R Morgan	do
415		Sarah Wharton	21 57
153		½ Mary do	22 50
do		½ J P Norris	45 01
do		of Jos Harrison	5 20
do		Job Riley	do
do		Richard Waln	11 22
433		Burd Wilson	22 50
do	153	Moore Wharton	11 21
do	do	Wm Parker	do
do	do	Rebecca Wain	do
do	do	Benj H Tallman	22 50
do	do	Eliza Wharton	11 21
do	do	A S Valentine	do
do	do	T M Milliken	do
200		N J Mitchell	20 80
433		Joseph Morris	22 47
do		Alex Greaver	do
do		Geo Eddy	do
do		Geo Parker	do
162		Richard Jones	8 41
		Walker Township.	
92	26	Wm Ackert	1 40
211	44	Capt Osman	2 99
115	13	M Dougherty	1 68
214	155	Margaret James	3 08
179	110	Eliza Daugherty	2 47
110	39	Joseph Evans	1 40
211	73	Peter Hahn	2 96
90	94	John Mercer	1 24
do	do	Robt Askin	do
86	40	Job Packer	do
89	do	Job Packer, jr	do
59	do	Daniel Johnston	84
327	154	Wm Manred	4 60
127	120	of Ruth Brooks	3 29
327	100	David Mercer	4 61
337	154	Robt & J Baker	4 69
22	47	Ebenezer Hahn	33
65	40	Wm Hahn	90
385	138	David Latler	5 32
384	136	Wm Miller	do
280	129	Mary Camac	3 92
214	155	Edward James	3 01
50		Benj Pyles & Co	68
105	75	Mary Camahan	1 68
96		Jno McCorning	2 67
212		Samuel Burkman	5 95
150		David Reed	4 50
94	39	M Daugherty	1 40
140		Christian Rohrer	24 14
198	5	Edward James	2 80
50		Mary Camahan	68
70		Jos Baker	1 12
161		John Knox	3 36
182		Richard Purdew	3 80
175		Rachael Robison	5 60
		Worth Township.	
91	53	Jacob Kuhnes	13 20
180	40	Jos Kuhnes	27 72
119	83	Abraham Kuhnes	18 31
247	150	George Kuhnes	38 03
390	40	Mathias Kuhnes	60 06
250		J B Gray	19 25
30		Roland Richards	5 50
30		Unknown	7 70
71		Robert Campbell	51
25		" "	1 71
74		Unknown	7 70

JOHN B. MITCHELL,
ap9 Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of William Harkins, of Potter twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

GEORGE HARKINS,
JOHN HARKINS,
7 may 6t. Admr's.

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 ly

BUTTS HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.
Has first class accommodation; charges reasonable. tf.

Best Sample Rooms in Town.
BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
D. JOHNSTON & SONS, Proprietors.
Bellefonte, Penna.
Free Buss to and from the Depot.

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa. ap68tf

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul2,'68tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'68tf.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL. JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor. Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south, east and west.

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward Pa. Stages arrive and depart daily.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons. ap10'68tf

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth *absolutely without pain.* my8-73-tf.

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All fine work done for other painters.
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DRS. NEFF & RUNKLE.—Both graduates from the Jeff. Med. College, of Phil'a, Pa., desire to inform the public that they have now fully entered into partnership, and that hereafter any person employing either will consider himself engaged to both, if a consultation is required, no extra charge will be made. apr2.74-tf.

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Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's store, and keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted. sep11'68 ly

D. M. RITTENHOUSE,
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HAIR DRESSING.
PROF. S. H. WRIGHT is now prepared to do all kinds of Hair Dressing equal to the best done in the cities and at less cost. He has had long experience in manufacturing Wigs, ladies Switches, Curls, Chignons, &c. Prof. Wright guarantees superior workmanship in all kinds of Hair Dressing, and ladies wishing Switches, Chignons or hair curled, will please call, and see our work and judge for themselves. Charges less than in the city, and the work equal to any.
Prof. S. H. WRIGHT, Centre Hall.
25dec. tf.

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA
FACTS SWORN TO

Dr. J. P. Fitler.—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Penn'a in 1833, and after 30 years' experience, perfected Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup. [illegible]

Farm, Garden and Household.

Kitchen Garden.

Such of the hardier vegetables as were sown last month will now be growing, and should be kept free from weeds, and, as soon as large enough, thinned. In most localities, all the varieties of vegetables, except perhaps tomatoes and egg-plants, may be planted in the open ground now.

Do not cut asparagus until the plants are two years old, and if they can be left until three all the better for the future of the bed. Set new beds now.

Do not plant beans until all danger from frost is over; then plant in rows three feet apart. Limas started on sods under glass may be set out when cool nights are over; and when the ground becomes dry and warm seeds may be put in.

In raising beets, thin out the early plantings and keep carefully hoed; the thinnings make greens, preferred by many to spinach. Plant for a succession.

Cabbages, broccoli, cauliflower, etc., all need the same general treatment when young. Set out early plants from the hot-bed or frame, and keep well hoed. Sow for late crops in the open ground.

In raising carrots, sow the main crop when the soil is warm, and keep clean from the start, or the weeds will soon exceed the carrots in size, and the crop be injured.

Sow celery seeds, if not already done, in open ground.

Plant corn as soon as all danger of frost is over in drills three and a half to four feet apart. Plant every week or ten days for a succession.

Cucumber plants started on pieces of sod moy be set in the open ground and covered at night with frame or even a paper to prevent their becoming chilled. Sow seeds in open ground as soon as warm, and dust the plants when up with plaster or ashes to prevent the "bugs" from working on them.

Do not set out egg-plants until cool nights are over and the ground becomes thoroughly warmed; then set in rich soil two feet apart each way.

Keep the soil around early-set lettuce plants loose and free from weeds. Set out new beds and sow seed for a later crop.

Melons require the same treatment as cucumbers. When growing well, give liquid manure once or twice a week.

Onions should have been sown last month to insure a good crop. Weed as soon as up and keep the soil stirred often. Ashes worked in between the rows, and worked in with a hoe, and a dressing of salt, are beneficial.

Soak parsley seed in warm water and sow in open ground, patting down the earth well.

Finish planting potatoes for general crop, and hoe the early sorts as soon as up. Just before the potatoes appear above ground, draw a harrow over the rows; this will destroy numerous weeds.

Sow radish seed every week for a succession, and keep clear of weeds.—*Agriculturist.*

Drilling Wheat.

The Hon. J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has concluded an investigation of the extent and advantages of the use of the drill in seeding wheat. It appears that forty per cent. of the entire area is drilled in, fifty-two per cent of the winter wheat, and but three-tenths of the spring wheat exclusive of that of California. A line from Chicago to Leavenworth prolonged to the Pacific, practically divides the production of spring from winter wheat. North-west of it scarcely ten per cent. of winter wheat is grown, except in California. South-east of it only four per cent. of the wheat is spring sown. Half of the area of winter wheat is seeded with the drill in New York; fifty-five per cent. in New Jersey; seven-tenths in Pennsylvania; three-fourths in Delaware and Maryland; three-eighths in Virginia; from North Carolina to Tennessee an average of less than three per cent.; West Virginia, four-tenths; Ohio, six-tenths; Michigan, one-half; Illinois, three-fourths; Indiana, one-half; Missouri, three-eighths; Kansas, forty-five per cent. In seeding spring wheat the broadcast seeder is most used in the North-west. The drill is employed for three-eighths of the area in Wisconsin and Minnesota; one-fifth in Iowa; one-fourteenth in Nebraska, and elsewhere scarcely at all. The returns indicate that the use of the drill saves one-sixth of the seed, and increases the aggregate profit of winter wheat ten per cent.

Girdled Trees.

The *Ploughman* furnishes the following remedy for trees which has had the bark gnawed off during the winter by mice and rabbits: We have generally found it about as well in the end to let the trees go, or replace them with others. The damage can be repaired generally with success by taking a small chisel, half inch, and making openings above and below the girdled mark and fitting in short pieces of round wood sharpened at both ends to fit into the chisel holes or cuts. In making the lower cuts hold the chisel nearly upright or only slightly inclined outwards from the tree, and for the upper points put the point upwards in a corresponding direction. Bend the sharpened shoots outwards in the middle till the points will enter the chisel cuts, into which they are to be firmly crowded in with the hand till the pieces are brought nearly straight. Four or five pieces will generally be enough, if there are many trees, but with only a few, a larger number will be more sure of effecting the purpose, and they may be so numerous as almost to touch each other, when they will cure the difficulty in a year or two. The ends may be covered with grafting wax, or a heap of earth thrown up around the trunk. It is not necessary to do it very early in spring, and now is as good a time as any to do it.

Gnawed Trees.

"C. K.," Ann Arbor, Mich., says to save trees that have been injured by mice and rabbits: "Take fresh cow droppings and clay, mix to a stiff batter, apply to the injured part about one-half inch thick or more, tie a rag around it to keep it from dropping off, and be sure to cover the whole from bark to bark, so that the air won't get in. If done rightly your trees will not die. I had some pear-trees gnawed all around by rabbits, and under the treatment, used as stated, they all bore fruit, and one bore a full crop, the same year. All of them now appear as well as they were before they were injured. Some of my neighbors used the remedy, and were also successful."

Hay Mites.

Some time ago a number of horses died in Nordheim, Germany, from inflammation of the intestines, the true cause not at first being known. At last it was assigned to the hay, in which, upon close examination, an immense number of microscopic animalculæ were found. They belonged to the genus acarus fœnarius, to which genus mites living on dry fruit and in cheese also belong. In times of horse diseases it might, therefore, be proper to microscopically examine hay and straw, since even the best fodder, if stored in a damp place, is very likely to be infested by those and other parasites.

A Contested Will.—Quite a sensation has been created in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, by the finding of a will by the late W. Durand, a wealthy citizen of that place. The document was found by the workmen while repairing the house. It divines the extensive property of Mr. Durand equally between his son, nineteen years old, and Mina Howard, of New York city, his niece, on condition that the son marry the niece before his majority. They both declare that they will contest the will. Mrs. Howard, the mother of Mina, was a former sweetheart of Mr. Durand.

Paris eats nearly 5,000 horses every year.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

At the Chester meeting in England the race for the Chester Trades Cup was won by Organist. Leolinus came in second, and Bertram third. Fifteen ran. The final betting was 10 to 1 against Organist, 40 to 1 against Leolinus, and 8 to 1 against Bertram......In reply to one of the visitors from America, the Pope animadverted severely on the Governments of Mexico and Guatemala for permitting the bitter prosecutions of the Church in those countries......Nova Scotia is suffering for rain. There is great distress among the farmers of the western counties in consequence of the backward weather. Fodder is scarce and dear—the cattle are dying, and many farmers have used nearly all their oats, potatoes, &c., to keep their cattle alive. There is also a great scarcity of seed in the eastern counties ......Additional bones of the Danville mastodon have been unearthed, and the excavation is still going forward Prof. Jerome Allen, of the Geneseo Normal School, has examined the remains, and thinks that they are of a larger animal than any mastodon hitherto discovered. He estimates that it was fourteen feet high and twenty feet long, or forty feet long, measuring from the tips of the tusks to the end of the tail, and that it weighed twenty-five tons......In the Senatorial caucus by the Democratic members of the General Assembly of Conn., for the nomination of a United States Senator, the number of votes cast was 157: Wm. H. Eaton, 91; William H. Barnum, 46; Gov. Chas. R. Ingersoll, 20. Thereupon a motion was made to declare Mr. Eaton the unanimous nominee of the caucus, which motion was unanimously passed......Reports from Bismarck, Minn., state that a battle took place between the Sioux and Grosventres at Knife River, 75 miles above Bismarck, on the west bank of the Mississippi. The battle lasted about half a day. One party retreated, hotly pursued by the other. About a dozen horses were left on the field.

Luke Egan, the notorious burglar who escaped from the State Prison at Allegheny City, Penn., about eighteen months since, after tunneling under the walls for six months, was arrested in Buffalo......A special dispatch from Springfield, Mo., stating that a mail-carrier, and a Mr. Tonett, who was riding with him, were robbed in Clayton Pinery and the mail rifled. The robbers were tracked by a party of twenty men to Boone County, Ark., and in a fight with them Rev. Mr. New was killed and another man seriously wounded. The robbers escaped. Mr. New was minister of the Methodist church, and had but recently come from Iowa......In the Massachusetts Senate the resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution to secure the elective franchise and the right to hold office to women was refused a third reading by 14 yeas to 19 nays......It is said that the arrest of the Grand Duke Nicholas was not owing to political causes......Madame Ristori is coming to America.....The Canadian House of Commons adopted a motion for an address to Queen Victoria in regard to the right of republishing in Canada British copyright works......Senator Buckingham has been renominated by the Connecticut Republicans.

Mind Your English.

In common talk we use a great many grammatic vulgarisms which could as well be avoided as not, and the error of which should always be pointed out to the young men who are forming their language. The *Methodist* sensibly says: Children should learn to speak correctly while they are children, for it will be hard to correct wrong habits when they become older. Many persons who have a smattering of French and even of Latin, too, are known to make bad blunders in their English, because they never learned to correct themselves when they were young.

The other day a little girl asked, "Will you go to-morrer?" The answer was, "I dunno." How much better to pronounce the words correctly, and say *to-morrow* and *don't know!* Never say *sech* fine apples, but *such* fine apples. *Jest as live* is another improper expression. You should say, *just as lief.* And do not say, *I aint.* There is no such word as *aint* in the English language. You should say, I'm not, or *it isn't.*

I heard a boy say, "I never saw *sech figgers.*" That was very bad pronunciation. Another said, "I can *holler* louder than you;" but a bright little fellow replied, "I don't think I can *holler* at all, though I can *hollo* so as to be heard a quarter of a mile."

Now, children, try hard to speak properly, and never use such words as these: To-morrer, Dunno, Sech, Aint, Holler, Figgers.

There is one mistake that almost everybody makes in saying "He don't." It is well enough to say "I don't," or "they don't," but in the third person singular you should say "*he doesn't.*"

A Singular Suicide.

Bertha Daniels, twenty-two years of age, of Philadelphia, a local paper of a late date says, committed suicide by eating the sulphur off the heads of matches. Bertha seems to have been prompted to this desperate act from a feeling of jealousy and blighted affections. She was engaged at the occupation of umbrella making, and was a girl of good character and habits. One day last week she saw the young man to whom she was betrothed in company with another girl, and, while suffering from a galling sense of mortification, resolved to put an end to her existence. On Friday and Saturday she complained of being unwell, and a physician was called. Upon searching her room a box of sulphur matches was found secreted. The heads of these matches she had evidently been sucking during the two preceding days, which occasioned the alarming symptoms which she exhibited. A close watch was henceforth kept on her movements, but despite the utmost vigilance of Bertha's parents, she succeeded in procuring more matches, and persisted in the desperate determination to put an end to her life. On last evening she exhibited symptoms of faintness, and was put to bed. Shortly afterward her limbs were drawn up in convulsions, and she appeared to suffer considerable pain.

A Strange Turnout.

Another celebrity here at present, says a Washington correspondent, is Mr. Cary of Buffalo, a man of immense wealth and sense. Several years ago, taking his family abroad, he resolved to make the tour of the Continent in his own carriage. He had constructed in London a coach like a barouche, with the back thrown back and the front closed. On this front are two rows of seats, and at the back a place for three persons; inside four people have an abundance of room. This is drawn by four of the most magnificent horses ever seen, and generally driven by Mr. Cary himself. The carriage was pronounced by the maker the finest equipage as to material and construction ever sent from his shop. In this the family traveled over Europe, taking several years for it. Coming here some weeks ago, *en route* from the South, Mr. Cary was so much pleased with the streets and the city generally that he telegraphed for wife, children, carriage, servants, and horses to be brought on, and they are all at the Arlington. Every fine evening he is on the principal streets with twelve, fifteen, or eighteen people filling the carriage, and he secures for the upper seats always very pretty girls.

Soldiers' Bounties.

The United States House Military Committee authorized Mr. Gunckle to report a bill to equalize soldiers' bounties. The bill has been long and carefully considered, the Committee having taken testimony of the Paymaster-General, Controller, Second Auditor and others. It provides for the payment of $8.33 per month for all the time of service, deducting bounties already paid. In case the bounty amounts to $100 or over, the soldier may, at his option, take a warrant for 160 acres of land, for which he may, without residence or settlement, obtain a patent. It also provides that widows or minor children of those who enlisted for a period of less than one year, and were killed or died in the service, shall receive $100 bounty. This class has never been provided for before.

A CAUTION TO THE CREDULOUS.

Let Lotteries and Gift Schemes Alone.

The managers of the gift concerts of the Public Library of Kentucky have announced their final scheme, more colossal, by the way, than any of their preceding schemes, contemplating the distribution of no less than $2,500,000 in cash prizes, contingent, however, on the payment of exactly twice that imperial sum by the ticket buyers.

The scheme, says the New York *World*, is rather dazzling at the first glance, but a second glance, if a sober one, reveals the dazzle as a will-o'-the-wisp. There are 100,000 tickets and 20,000 prizes, giving of course to the holder of a ticket one chance for a prize to five chances against it, as the managers do not omit to point out; but $19,000 of the prizes, be it observed, are $50 each, the exact price of each ticket, so that they are prizes in name merely, leaving only 1,000 real prizes of which 500 again are barely $100 each, leaving at least but 500 prizes worthy of the name, for one of which (about half of them are only $500 each) the holder of a ticket has a single chance against 200. It is probable, however, that not more than half the tickets will be sold, in which event, supposing a full half to be sold, the chances in favor of the ticket-holder, according to the engagement of the managers, will be doubled and the prizes halved, giving him one chance against 100 for half a substantial prize, instead of one against 200 for the whole. This is what the scheme amounts to.

Now, a man who should invest his money in a business in which he knew the chances of failure were 200 to 1 and the chances of losing the stake besides were 5 to 1, and in which success, if won against these odds, would be about as likely after all to multiply the stake by ten as by any number more or less greater, would be thought crazy; yet such is the probability of failure and such the value of success in this scheme. We have thus analyzed it for the benefit of the simple-minded, who are entitled to so much at our hands. The scheme is delusive, owing to the immense preponderance of nominal prizes, nineteen-twentieths of all the prizes, as we have shewn, not being in fact prizes at all, having each no greater value than the price of a ticket, with the clear prospect of being scaled down to half that sum. The ratio of chances (1 to 5) presented by the scheme is derived mainly from these shadowy prizes, without which the ratio is 1 to 100, and throwing aside the 500 trumpery prizes of $100 each is 1 to 200. The delusiveness of the scheme is measured by the difference between the nominal ratio of 1 to 5, which figures in the announcement, and these latter ratios, which are the true ones. As an investment, every lottery is a delusion; but the Louisville lottery, even as a lottery, is a delusion. It is a delusion of delusions.

Old Tobias.

That was what the schoolboys called him when he walked by them. He was white-haired and a prematurely old man, with a bent and stooping figure, trembling and shattered nerves, a stumbling gait, a pale, sallow complexion, dim, expressionless eyes, and a fiery red nose. Rum, gin, whisky, and brandy had done their work, had ruined him in mind, in body, and in soul, had clothed him in the filthy rags he wore, had made him a social outcast and a burden upon the community.

He lived a wretched and lonely life in a miserable hovel in the outskirts of the village. He obtained a precarious living by stealing, and sawing wood for some of the villagers, who employed him out of pity for his miserable condition. He obtained his liquor in payment for various menial services at the village tavern, and thus lingered along year after year. His figure grew more bent, his steps more unsteady, his head whiter, and his nose redder, until he seemed likely to become a permanent charge upon the town.

The boys hooted at him, ridiculed his red nose, and laughed at his display of temper. Nobody had any respect for old Tobias.

Boys, you will find Old Tobias in nearly every town, or somebody very much like him; and there are plenty of intelligent and prepossessing young men who are fast acquiring intemperate and vicious habits that will make them like Old Tobias, unless they break them off before they obtain dominion over them. Remember that you are now laying the foundations of your future characters, and that your success and happiness will depend upon your present acts and endeavors.

Iron Trade in England.

The reports in the English journals show that the British iron trade is suffering severely from foreign competition, and that it is probable that the advantage of the increased imports to us, necessitated by the difficulties in our domestic productions, will be secured by continental manufacturers to a much greater extent than by those of England. The *Ironmonger* affirms that iron making in Great Britain is not only profitless but attended with loss. A ton of rails made in South Wales and delivered actually costs $70.25, while at the present time they are sold at from $45 to $47.50 per ton. The slackness of orders necessitates taking them at almost any price to keep the works going.

It is also stated that never before has Belgian competition proved so severe. Bar iron from that country is offered in England at $52.50 per ton, which English masters could not furnish at less than $62.50. *Iron*, while admitting the state of affairs to be bad, predicted some time since renewed activity, owing to the falling prices of fuel; but in the latest issues received, the trade summary of that journal says that business is in a state of suspense, and will probably remain so until the prices of fuel and the wages question are again settled.

Keep the Birthdays.

Keep the birthdays religiously. They belong exclusively to, and are treasured among, the sweet memories of home. Do not let anything prevent some token, be it ever so light, to show that it is remembered. Birthdays are great events to children. For one day they feel that they are heroes. The special pudding is made expressly for them; a new jacket, or trowsers with pockets, or the first pair of boots are donned; and big brothers and sisters sink into insignificance beside "little Charlie," who is "six to-day," and is soon "going to be a man." Fathers who have half a dozen little ones to care for, are apt to neglect birthdays, they come too often—sometimes when they are busy and sometimes when they "are nervous;" but if they only knew how such souvenirs are cherished by their pet Fanny or Harry, years afterwards, when, away from the hearthstone, they have none to remind them that they have added one more year to the perhaps weary round of life, or to wish them, in the old fashioned phrase, "many happy returns of their birthday," they would never permit any cause to step between them and a parent's privilege.

Her Picture.

A Pittsburgh firm, dealing largely in photograph cards and stereoscopic pictures, received a letter from a customer in an adjoining county last week, in which was the following singular request: "Mr. ——, living here, wants a picture of his wife. She has been dead 44 years, was a medium sized woman, light, sandy complexion, hair a little on the dark, sandy order, blue eyes, weight 140 pounds, red cheeks, and 36 years old when she died. Inclosed find fifty cents for the picture." This bona fide request was complied with. A picture was selected from the large assortment in stock as near the description as possible, and forwarded on. Singularly enough, it proved entirely satisfactory, the simple minded writer expressing much surprise at the marvelous inventions of the present time, and especially was he astonished at the marvelous things they could do in Pittsburgh.

THE AFFLICTED REGION.

History of Hampshire County—Its Many Transitions, and the Occurrences Within It.

In his novel "Put Yourself in His Place" Charles Reade describes, with a vividness that carries terror to the reader, an accident like the one that has overwhelmed the villages of Hampshire county, Massachusetts. A reservoir set high up on the hill is burst, and the "unchained waters" rush in furious delight to achieve the destruction of former masters. Nothing can stay them. Houses are lifted from their foundations and are made to dash themselves together.

The edifices act like men in despair and wreck each other. There are a multitude of sounds—timbers crash, men, women and children shriek in agony, and the waters roar loudly and press onward like, in their crushing and the earnest brutality of their noises, the movement and bruiting of an unrestrained mob. Mankind are awakened—for the scene described occurs at night—only to have their lives dashed out by the timbers that have formed their abodes, or to have the shrieks choked in their throats by the penetrating water. An agonized struggle with the liquid, a final gasp and gurgle, then the man who has been the master is gone, and the element that was the slave throws its waves and spray high into the air, as if to complete its resemblance to a triumphant mob. These are the details that are gathered into one scene that is described with exactness by the novelist. The descriptive chapter is scarcely equaled in English literature—it is like a pre-Raphaelite picture that conveys a scene with horrible realism.

It is easy to apply this description to the scene beheld at Williamsburg, Haydensville and Leeds, Mass. Just as daylight had come, and when the people of those villages were sunk in the profoundest sleep, the confined waters overthrew their guards and rushed down upon their captors before their menacing roar had startled the villagers. There is a sameness in the action of an element that suddenly recovers its own proper power. It roars, it howls, and, finally exhausting itself, it yields to the trammels of the men whose kin it madly destroyed. Charles Reade has made it almost supererogatory to describe the action of furious water under such conditions as were assumed in his novel and realized in Massachusetts. The province of a journalist in such a case should be only to describe effects and to tell something of interest about the neighborhood of the disaster.

The valleys of the Connecticut and the numerous smaller valleys that debouch into it on each side were, in the early days of their settlement, used to irruptions more destructive, as they were more frequent, than a sudden rush of water. Hatfield, Deerfield and Northfield are names connected with bloody memories of King Philip's war, in the seventeenth century. Hadley is another name made memorable in the time of savage warfare. It was this place that the Indians attacked one smiling Sabbath morning in 1675, when the Puritans were at worship. The whites were almost paralyzed. They saw with dread the yelling savages applying torches to their houses, and lacked resolution to abandon for a moment their wives and children to drive them off. Suddenly a venerable, white-haired man appeared at the church door, and, waving a sword, lured them out against the Indians. When the battle was over and the savages had been driven off, the people looked for the old man who was their savior. He had gone, however, and it was not known for many years that he was Goffe, the regicide, who for years had fled before the emissaries of Charles II., and who for many years had found a refuge near Hadley, the town which he saved from destruction. In this vicinity also is Bloody Brook, where, in 1676, the Indians surprised and massacred ninety of the valiant young soldiers of the sparsely settled valleys. Edward Everett has embalmed the incidents connected with the massacre in the most perfect or oratorical eloquence. Deerfield was in the wars that preceded the Revolution a salient place of attack for both savages and the French. It was a very easy route for the latter down Lake Champlain and the valleys through which run Otter Creek (a tributary of the lake) and Deerfield river to the Connecticut river. Thus this region, in which are now the sounds of wailing, has often been disturbed with din of battle and shrill yells of merciless because despairing foes.

During the Revolution the region in which are situated the towns that were afflicted was not invaded by the actual presence of war. Its stalwart men were absent, however, in the armies of the patriots, and of those men who re-echoed the sonorous shout of Ethan Allen for the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga in the name of the "Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," many were from Hampshire and Franklin counties, Massachusetts.

All such things were before the days of simple agriculture, in the period when the tiller of the soil was a force in the execution of the purpose of natural selection. As he worked he kept his rifle by his side to use it in the judicious reduction of his enemies. Afterward came the bucolic period of life in Hampshire county. Manufacturing was unthought of and the waters were free to do as they chose. This period continued until about 1830, and in the meantime Hampshire county was made by man and nature one of the most beautiful regions in our country. The stretch of country about Northampton—which was originally called Nonotuck—from South Hadley Falls to Hatfield and ten miles west of the Connecticut river—in all ninety square miles—was bought from the aborigines for 100 fathoms of wampum and ten coats. That became the choicest spot in all New England. It was made into magnificent farms parts of which were annually enriched by the overflow of the Connecticut river.

Afterward manufacturing was given an impetus, and it became necessary to make the waters a servant and consequently a lurking enemy. First, several foundries were established at Williamsburg, the township in which the greatest harm was caused by the flood, and then manufactories of woolen goods were erected at that village proper and at points along the Mill river toward Northampton. About 1830 silk raising and spinning were introduced into the vicinity. As the manufactories increased the necessity for water power as their continual motive became urgent. Mill river was an undecided, happy-go-lucky kind of stream, whose waters sometimes overran its banks, and more frequently subsided into a mere rill. Manufacturers could not abide by such a stream with profit if they made no effort for its reformation. So, as their numbers and capital increased, the owners of mills at the different manufacturing villages that had sprung up along the rivers joined together and dammed the upper part of the stream so that its waters should run with regularity and without waste.

This article was begun with a reference to the realistic description of a similar flood, written by Charles Reade. The flood that was meant by the novelist was the one that occurred at Sheffield, England, on March 14, 1864, when the Bradfield Water Reservoir burst and sent its waters to carry death and disaster throughout the neighborhood of the great manufacturing city, Sheffield, and the country for fourteen or fifteen miles about it was then flooded. Hundreds of buildings and much property were destroyed, as well as the lives of about 250 persons. The parallel between that disaster and the present is exact, except in the amount of property and the number of lives destroyed. In this country, at Denver, Colorado, on May 19, 1864, there also occurred a flood which in suddenness was alike the other two mentioned. Cherry Creek, a stream whose channel runs alongside Denver, had been completely dried up at that place and above it for more than five years. Suddenly, at midnight, on the date mentioned, a mountain torrent filled and overflowed the channel of the creek. It swept away with resistless fury about fifty dwellings and several bridges that spanned the channel. At the same time it destroyed the lives of about thirty persons.

A Cheap Transportation Scheme.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which he gave notice he would ask the United States Senate to consider after the Finance and Civil Rights bills shall have been disposed of:

Whereas, Cheap and ample means for the interchange of commodities between the different sections of our country constitute essential conditions of national advancement and prosperity; and

Whereas, The Committee on Transportation, after a full investigation of the subject, report that in their judgment cheap transportation can be obtained only through competition under Government control, and operating through cheaper means of transport than are now provided; that such cheaper means of transport can be provided only by the construction of double track freight railways or by the improvement and creation of water routes, and that after a most careful consideration on the merits of various proposed improvements, taking into account the cost, practicability, and probable advantages of each, they have come to the unanimous conclusion that the following are the most feasible and advantageous channels of commerce to be created or improved by the national Government in case Congress shall act upon the subject, namely:

First—The Mississippi river.

Second—A continuous water line of adequate capacity from the Mississippi river to the city of New York by the way of the northern lakes.

Third—A route adequate to the wants of commerce through the central tier of States from the Mississippi river by the way of the Ohio and Kanawha rivers to a point in West Virginia, and thence by canal and slack water or by a freight railway to tide water.

Fourth—A route from the Mississippi river via the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, to a point in Alabama or Tennessee, and thence by canal and slackwater, or by a freight railway, to the ocean; and

Whereas, The said committee express the opinion that among other benefits and advantages, the complication of the system of improvements suggested by them will effect a permanent reduction of fifty per cent. in the cost of transporting fourth class freight from the valley of the Mississippi river to the seaboard, and a similar reduction in return freights; thereby insuring remunerative prices to the farmers of the West, cheaper food to the manufacturer and laborer at the East, and the cotton planter at the South, the enhancement by many hundreds of millions in the value of Western and Southern lands, and a very large increase in the exportation of cotton and cereal products. And

Whereas, The report of said select committee recommends that careful surveys and estimates be made upon such portions of said routes as may be necessary to determine accurately the cost of each, and to enable Congress, at its next session, to enter upon the said system of improvements, if upon the completion of such surveys and estimates the same shall be deemed practicable and expedient; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be and hereby are instructed to report amendments to the River and Harbor bill, making appropriations for completing the surveys and estimates for each of the improvements recommended by said select committee on the four routes indicated in said report.

Curiosities of Bees.

Some of the old beliefs respecting bees are curious. Their hatred to an echo, which was an ancient article of the bee-master's faith, does not seem to be confirmed on investigation. Much modern folk-lore on bees may be picked up by any one who converses with the peasantry in almost any part of England. From some reason or other, bees are looked upon as peculiarly "uncanny" creatures. Thus we were told in Lincolnshire that bees would desert a hive on the occasion of a death in the family, unless some one knocked at their hive and told them of it. The same superstition we find to prevail in Essex, and even Cornwall. Similarly the belief that after a death hives ought to be wrapped in crape or mourning of some kind is current in Lincolnshire and East Anglia generally. It is even found in Lithuania, and is probably connected with an ancient idea that honey was a symbol of death. In Yorkshire there is a custom of inviting bees to the funeral. If a wild or humble bee enter a Northamptonshire cottage, it is deemed a certain sign of death; if a swarm of bees alight on a dead tree, or the dead branch of a living one, there will be a death in the family within the year. It is curious why the bee should in Europe be so connected with death, whereas in Hindoo mythology the bow-string of Kama (the Hindoo Cupid) is formed of bees, perhaps as a symbol of love strong as death. It is worth while mentioning one or two more bee superstitions. They will never thrive, it is said, in a quarrelsome family, nor when they have been stolen. There can be no greater piece of ill-luck than to purchase a swarm; it must always be given, and the then custom is to return something for it in kind—a small pipe, say, or some other equivalent. Money should be avoided in the transaction as much as possible. In Hampshire it is a common saying that bees are idle or unfortunate in their work whenever there are wars. At the risk of being esteemed credulous, we may remark that the martial year (1870) was an unlucky honey year. East winds and drought seemed in that year to have repressed the secretion of honey in the nectaries of May flowers.

A Cruel School Teacher.

A brutal man who holds the place of sub-master in one of the public schools of Boston, threw a little dog out of one of the school room windows the other day. The distance to the ground being forty feet, the poor little animal was frightfully mangled, and had to be killed to be put out of pain. Referring to the act, the Boston *Traveller* says: "We presume the wretch was discharged from the post he disgraced, and if he was not, we advise the parents of all children who attend the school in which he is employed not to allow them to attend it longer, for the life of no child can be considered safe for one moment when that child is in the room with such a creature. If he threw the dog out of the window from heat of temper, why should not the same heat of temper lead him some day to throw a pupil—a little pet girl, say—out of window to be crushed on stones? If he acted deliberately, then he is a fiend, and is no more fit to be a teacher of children than is Master Jesse Pomeroy. Children are prone to cruelty from thoughtlessness and ignorance, and they are not likely to learn to be kind and forbearing from the example of a schoolmaster whom they have seen engaged in the act of throwing a little dog from a fourth story window."

Eating and Drinking.

Now they are beginning to discuss whether food or drink is most essential to the human system. From Gettysburg there comes the story of a man who has already lived fifty-eight days without food, sustaining life by drinking small quantities of cold water. On the other hand, there is an equally eccentric gentleman in Waterbury Centre, Vermont, who, five years ago, became impressed with the idea that nature did not require so much liquid to quench thirst as is usually supposed. The result has been that the first year thereafter he went thirty-eight days without taking any liquids into his system, the second year 70 days, the third 130, the fourth 170, and up to Thursday of last week he had gone 228 days in the fifth year without drinking anything whatsoever.

Some people have softening of the brain, but the world suffers more from those who have hardening of the heart.

XLIIId UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Mr. Wright's amendment to the Finance bill, to strike out fifty per cent. as the proportion of legal tenders to be retired, as new national bank notes are issued, and insert in lieu thereof twenty-five, was agreed to. Mr. Wright moved to amend by striking out five per cent. as the rate of interest which bonds issued to redeem present United States notes after January, 1877, should bear, and insert in lieu thereof four and a half per cent. Agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 15. The Finance bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 25; nays, 19.

PENSIONS.

Senator Pratt, of Ind., from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on a large number of petitions of soldiers in the war of 1812, and the widows of such soldiers, for pensions. He said the reason of these adverse reports was that the majority of the Committee on Pensions a few days ago directed him to report favorably on the House bill, which provides for a pension of $8 a month to all surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, without reference to the time of service, and it also provides for the widows of such soldiers. The committee was discharged from their further consideration.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee or Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported favorably on the House joint resolution, providing that in all cases under civil service examinations for positions under the Government, when a disabled United States soldier, his wife, or widow of deceased soldier dying of wounds or diseases contracted in line of duty, or his orphan child, shall pass such examination at the standard fixed by the rules, such person shall have precedence for appointment to any existing vacancy. Placed on the calendar.

ADJOURNMENT.

Senator Edmunds, of Vt., submitted a resolution that the President pro tem. of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives declare the two Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* on the 22d of June next, at 12 o'clock noon. Ordered to be printed and laid over.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of N. J., introduced a bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between the United States of America and Asia, authorizing a company to lay a submarine cable.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to relieve ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases was passed.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill amendatory of the act of Aug. 18, 1856, "To regulate the diplomatic and consular system of the United States." Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, introduced a joint resolution proposing an additional amendment to the Constitution to provide that all claims and demands against the United States shall be presented or prosecuted within ten years after they accrue or arise or else be forever barred.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Senate passed the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill. As finally amended there were reinstated nearly all of the clerical force in the several departments of the Government which the House proposed to curtail, besides authorizing the Secretary of War to detail enlisted men for duty in the Adjutant General's office.

IN THE HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of the Geneva award. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

To secure anti-monopoly ocean cable communication between Europe, America and Asia by Wm. Cornell Jewett and his associates.

For the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service—American built iron vessels—between the United States and England.

SUFFERERS BY FLOODS.

Mr. Hayes, of Ala., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the President to furnish army rations and clothing to the starving and destitute people on the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama rivers. Mr. Willard, of Vt., suggested that the sufferers by the late inundation in Massachusetts be included, but Mr. Hayes declined to include them. The bill was passed, 141 to 68.

THE MOIETY BILL.

The Moiety bill, as amended by striking out the section for the seizure of books and papers enacted in 1863 as a war measure, was passed. During the discussion of the bill Mr. Beck said the Collector of New York has a salary of $6,000; the Naval Officer has $5,000; and the Surveyor has $4,500; and yet during this Administration the Surveyor has received for his share of penalties $159,000; the Naval Officer, $162,000; the Collector, $174,000; and the informer, $491,000; making a total of $986,000 that has been paid to informers and officials. Mr. Dawes said it had cost the Government $6.87 for every dollar of direct taxes collected in New York, and $14.98 for every dollar collected in Boston. The amounts paid to the New York Custom House officials since 1869 as their shares of fines and penalties aggregated $330,731. The bill as passed by the House cuts off the moiety division by the Government.

It was an Ancient Custom of the Spartans, in order to inculcate among their youth an abhorrence of intemperance and its kindred vices, to make their slaves drunk with wine in the public market-places, so that the rising generation, upon whom would some day devolve the honor and safety of the Lacedemomian Republic, might see before them all the ghastly details of the drunkard's disgrace, his loss of reason, and of physical strength. 'Twere well, perhaps, to-day, could some of our young men contemplate a similar instructive lesson drawn from the life, showing them, by a sharply drawn contrast, the advantages and true loveliness of abstinence and virtue.

For such as appreciate these, Vinegar Bitters is the beverage best adapted, it being purely a vegetable draught, devoid of alcohol or mineral poisons, and possessing all the virtues, but none of the damning curses, of the different poisons which year by year are sweeping away thousands of dollars and lives. —*Com.*

M. Colladon, the German physicist, has published an essay on the subject of turning poplars into lightning conductors. He proposes to insert in the lower portion of the trunk a metallic rod, which he connects with the earth by a chain, so that the electric fluid cannot leave the tree to dart at any object placed within a short distance, which at present is very ofteh the case.

The Invalid—A Pen Picture.

See her pallid countenance, but a short time ago the picture of ruddy health, the envy of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcomed by her schoolmates, for her lithe form and pleasing disposition carried cheerfulness into their ranks. Diligent, punctual and exemplary, obedient and graceful at home, she won the hearts of all. But, alas, we are sorrowed. Those rosy cheeks and ruddy lips are blanched by Consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and supplanted by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch gently and take her hand. Do not shudder because of the feeble and passionless grasp. The hand once so hearty and plump is emaciated and shows bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon the surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, carrying vigor to the whole system, and imparting life, beauty, vivacity, health and strength, is delicate to the touch. The feeble heart cannot propel the thin, scanty blood with force. Must we lose her while yet in her teens? Companions and friends gather around with words of cheer and consolation, and depart with moistened eyes and silent steps. Must we lose her? No! there is relief! We can stay this destroyer of our happiness and not suffer the loss of so bright a gem. Something more is required now than dietary and hygienic observance, for nature calls for aid and she shall have it. Take this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. How it allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through the frame. The blood is enriched, nervous force increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. See her face brighten by degrees; the color is returning, her voice is getting clearer, and pleasant words are spoken. The strength falters yet, but 's gaining. Let us take her out in the warm sunshine. In a short time she will be able to go without our aid, a cheerful girl. This delightful medicine must be God-blessed. It is restoring health to our loved one. She is emerging from her sickness sweeter and nobler than before, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery must have the credit. It has raised her.

S. R. Eglar, druggist, of West Union, O., says that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.

Peruvian Syrup gives new life.—*Com.*

Not every one can be President, but all can buy Silver Tipped shoes for their children, and thereby lessen their shoe bills two-thirds. For sale by all dealers.—*Com.*

Do you ever think that a neglected cough or cold may lead to serious consequences? In the early stages of lung disease take Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It can always be relied upon.—*Com.*

There are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin-worms (pointed at both ends) are the most common and most dangerous. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will in a few days eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive.—*Com.*

Factories and machine shops should not be allowed to run a day without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. In case of a sudden accident, an immediate use of it may save weeks of suffering, and perhaps a limb, or even life.—*Com.*

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CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	$ .12 a .13½
First quality	.11½ a .11¾
Second quality	a .11
Ordinary thin Cattle	.9½ a .10½
Inferior or lowest grade	.9½ a .10½
Milch Cows	40.00 a80.00
Hogs—Live	.5½ a .5¾
Dressed	.7½ a .7¾
Sheep	.7½ a .9½
Cotton—Middling	.18¾ a .19¾
Flour—Extra Western	6.05 a 6.50
State Extra	6.25 a 6.45
Wheat—Red Western	1.55 a 1.58
No. 2 Spring	1.49 a 1.54
Rye	1.08 a 1.08
Barley—Malt	1.85 a 2.25
Oats—Mixed Western	.63 a .64
Corn—Mixed Western	.84 a .87
Hay—per ton	20.00 a25.00
Straw—per ton	15.00 a20.00
Hops—'73's—18 a .30 ... '69's	.8 a .12
Pork—Mess	15.62½a18.12
Lard	.10¼a .10¾
Petroleum—Crude	5¼a 5¾ Refined .13¼
Butter—State	.30 a .31
Ohio, Fine	.26 a .27
Ohio, Yellow	.25 a .26
Western ordinary	.20 a .30
Pennsylvania fine	.28 a .29
Cheese—State Factory	.14 a .16
State Skimmed	.5 a .8
Ohio	.13 a .15¾
Eggs—State	.15½a .16

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	4.90 a 6.25
Sheep	5.50 a 7.30
Hogs—Live	5.25 a 6.00
Flour	6.75 a 9.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.40 a 1.45
Corn	.71½a .72
Oats	.58 a .62
Rye	1.05 a 1.05
Barley	1.50 a 1.90
Lard	.7½a .10¾

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.45 a 1.70
Rye—State	1.04½a 1.09
Corn—Mixed	.87 a .87¾
Barley—State	1.75 a 1.80
Oats—State	.64 a .64

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour	7.75 a 8.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.45 a 1.55
Corn—Yellow	.86 a .87
Mixed	.85½a .86
Petroleum—Crude	.09¾ Refined .13¾
Clover Seed	8.50 a11.00
Timothy	2.90 a 2.90

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middling	.18 a .18
Flour—Extra	7.00 a 8.25
Wheat	1.48 a 1.78
Corn	.83 a .88
Oats	.64 a .68

$90 a week. Ag'ts wanted everywhere. Cir'ls & samples free. F. A. Ells, Charlotte, Mich.

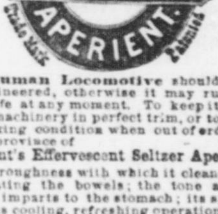
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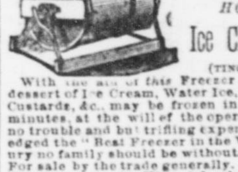
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The thoroughness with which it cleanses, without irritating the bowels; the tone and vigor which it imparts to the stomach; its appetizing effects; its cooling, refreshing operation in fever; the relief it affords in headache; its antibilious properties, and its superior merits as a general corrective justify the assertion that it is, beyond all comparison, the most valuable family medicine of the age. Sold by all druggists.



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With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice Cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from 5 to 8 or 10 minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. Sizes 3 to 40 qts. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the Best, inquire for Blatchley's Freezer, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Phila.

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AGENTS Wanted for this fearless book. It comprises the Adventures and Experiences of a Woman—*written by herself*—for years the wife of a Mormon Prophet; disclosing all that is mysterious, wicked and startling. Full of thrilling adventures, humorous and pathetic scenes; the most fascinating book extant. Portrait of the Authoress and of leading Mormons, *men and women*; Life and Scenes in Utah, &c. For circulars, address HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

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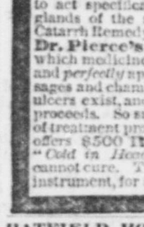
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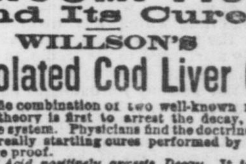
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